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EXECUTION OF HICKS, THE PIRATE.

Twelve Thousand People at Bedloe's Island.

Scenes at the Tombs, in the Bay, and at the Place of Execution.

His Confession.

FORMER EXECUTIONS FOR PIRACY.

The execution of a pirate in the Bay of New-York is, fortunately, an event of uncommon occurrence. On June 21, 1839, under the superintendence of W. H. C. Waddell, United States Marshal, the pirate and murderer Cornelius Wilhelms, was hung at Bedloe's Island, nearly on the spot where Hicks yesterday paid the penalty of his crimes. He was one of the crew of the ship *Braganza*, an American vessel plying between this City and Antwerp. From the latter port she sailed in March of that year, but instead of making a smooth passage across the Atlantic, was driven far out of her course by contrary winds, was then becalmed, and next bestormed, and after narrowly escaping wreck, became the scene of a most fearful tragedy. On leaving Antwerp she had but a few cabin passengers, among whom were two ladies. Her freight was of considerable value. Besides one or two Americans, and a few English, there were also three Dutchmen among her crew, and, unhappily, one of them was Cornelius Wilhelms. These, confederating together and led on by Wilhelms, commenced to take possession of the ship by killing the captain and his officers. The male passengers were also soon dispatched, but the ladies, having rushed below, barred the "companion-way," and for a little while kept their terrible enemies at bay. An entrance, however, was soon effected by the ruffians, and after a series of indignities, one lady was killed and thrown overboard, and the other was tossed overboard alive. It is sickening to dwell on the details of this series of tragedies. It is well to remember that the mutineers could not afterwards agree among themselves, and that while they were in the midst of their discord, they were captured by a German vessel and taken into one of the Hanoverian ports. The ship and her piratical crew were sent thence to England, and after some intervening difficulties relative to jurisdiction were overcome, four of them were dispatched to this country for trial. Their preliminary examination took place before Commissioner Morton, and they were committed for action by a Grand Jury. One of them killed himself, another turned "State's evidence," and the others, after a lengthened trial, were convicted, and sentenced to be hung on Bedloe's Island on June 21, as aforesaid. It was shown on the trial, and subsequently confirmed, that Wilhelms was the ringleader in the piracy, and that he killed the Captain; while on behalf of his fellow convict it was proved that he used his utmost endeavors to shield the ladies from outrage, and to spare their lives. After remaining a considerable time in prison, he was pardoned, but Wilhelms was executed.

Twenty one years and twenty-three days intervened before the next execution for piracy, when, yesterday, Elias W. Hicks was conveyed to the same island, to die for the commission of similar crimes. Of the last executions on Ellis or "Gibbet" Island, we elsewhere present a full record.

The crimes committed by Hicks it is scarcely necessary to recount, so fresh must the recollection of them be in the public mind. We will glance at them very briefly. The sloop *E. A. Johnson*, of which Geo. H. Burr was Captain, sailed from the foot of Spring-street on March 16, for Deep Creek, Virginia, to return with a cargo of oysters. Capt. Burr had long been in the oyster trade, and had made considerable money therein. Her crew consisted of two brothers, quite young men, named Smith Watts and Oliver Watts, and Elias W. Hicks *alias* Albert W. Hicks, *alias* William Johnson. The latter was the name under which he shipped, and which was duly entered in the ship's papers. After leaving the City the vessel dropped in at Keyport, and subsequently at Gravesend, where she underwent some scraping and cleansing, and then put to sea. The murders were committed on the fourth night after she left New-York. The brothers Watts, according to subsequent appearances, were first dispatched while on deck, and the Captain was killed in the cabin, after, what all the marks indicated to have been, a desperate struggle. Their bodies were thrown overboard, the money in the possession of the Captain, about $230, was secured by the murderer, together with his apparel, and that of the Watts brothers. Instead of proceeding further to sea, he turned the sloop round, and came back to the City. Early on the morning of Wednesday, March 21, while advancing up the bay, the sloop, which was unskillfully managed by Hicks, came into collision with the schooner *J. R. Mather*, bound for Philadelphia. The concussion was so great that the bowsprit of the sloop was broken off, and the schooner sustained some injury. It was then scarcely daylight, but soon afterwards Hicks lowered the yawl boat, and with bundles and bags, filled with his victims' clothes, made for land, and reached Staten Island at a point just above Fort Richmond. He abandoned the boat, and walked to the old Quarantine Landing, whence, after taking drinks and refreshments, and by his strange conduct and prodigal show of money, attracting the notice of the ferry-master and other parties, (whose testimony was strong against him at his trial,) he proceeded by the ferry-boat to this City. But shortly after the collision with the schooner, the sloop *E. A. Johnson* was found to be deserted, was taken in tow, and brought to a slip near Fulton Market, where an examination of her deck and cabins took place, and the revelation of a horrible tragedy recently enacted on board of her was the result. Blood lay wide and thick upon her deck, with locks of human hair clotted therein, and in her cabin was more blood, trampled and smeared about.

There was every evidence of a series of fearful murders. The sight shocked the discoverers; the publication of it horrified the public. A hue and cry was at once raised, and the whole Police of the City were on the alert to secure the murderer. How he was traced from his former abode in Greenwich-street to Providence, Rhode Island, where he had taken up his abode, with a widow lady, in a remote part of the city, near India Point, and how he was captured by Detective Officer Nevins and Capt. Elias Smith, must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. His trial, also, on May 14, and five subsequent days, the developments made thereupon, and the subsequent career of the convict in the Tombs, with his alleged confession and pretended complicity in a multitude of heinous crimes, are too recent for any further allusion.

The interest and excitement which for two or three days past preceded the execution of Hicks, were perhaps unparalleled since Wilhelms paid the last penalty of the law. The gallows, with its gloomy appurtenances, was sent to Bedloe's Island on Thursday, Marshal Rynders giving his personal supervision to its erection, locating the spot, and directing how the work should be done. The place which was selected for the purpose of giving as many persons as possible an opportunity to witness the spectacle, was upon the northeast side of the island, upon a green sloping terrace, which forms the earthwork of the water-battery that surrounds about two-thirds of the island. The spot was directly fronting the lower part of the City, giving a view of the East River and Brooklyn; it was about one hundred yards northwest of the landing, and elevated from six to eight feet above tide water. Everything being completed on the island, the Marshal returned to the City and found his office besieged with applicants for tickets to witness the execution. Hundreds who had never seen a person hung, and multitudes of others who would have shrunk from such a spectacle where an ordinary criminal was to suffer, clamored for "permits" to look upon the last dying struggles of the man whose extraordinary career of crime had destroyed every sentiment of pity in their breasts. These tickets were dispensed until it was no longer safe to trespass upon the accommodations of the single steamer which had been chartered for the purpose, though she was of large dimensions.

During the whole of Thursday the wife of Hicks remained with him in the cell, no one trespassing upon their privacy except the priest, who entered occasionally. This last day spent by this miserable husband and wife was occupied in conversing upon the arrangements which had been made by the latter for the temporary support of herself and child, her principal expectations being derived from the proceeds of the copyright of his Confession, which had already been paid over to him. From a remark which Hicks made to one of the officers on Tuesday, that "he should leave his wife all snug," it was supposed that he had revealed to her what has hitherto been only known to himself, the place where she could find sums of money which he had concealed. The receipts from the copyright can go but a little way towards her support.

At half past five P. M. on Thursday, Father Duranquet entered the prisoner's cell, and Hicks' wife prepared to take a final leave. Several officers of the prison, and the Marshal's deputies were present. The separation, however, was quite unique in its way. Rising and taking a bundle of clothing under her left arm she paused for a moment in the middle of the cell, Father Duranquet standing with his right hand upon the prisoner's shoulder. Hicks took two small volumes from a shelf of his cell and handed them to his wife. For an instant he stood looking down at her with a smile, and then reaching forth his hand, took her's and shook it slightly, then leaning forward, he kissed her twice, saying in a low voice, "Good-bye." "Good-bye, Willie," she replied, as she turned, without apparent emotion of any kind, and left the cell. The cell-door was now closed, the priest intimating that he should spend the night with the condemned man. All but the Deputy United States Marshals who had charge of the prisoner now retired from the prison, and left him to enter upon the last night of his earthly existence. Yielding to the direction of his spiritual adviser, he gave up the fore-part of the night to devotional exercises, and to confession. At midnight he laid down, and slept soundly until 3 o'clock, when he was aroused, and renewed devotional exercises with the priest. He then washed his face and hands, put on a clean shirt and ate a hearty breakfast. At 6½ o'clock he came out of his cell and cheerfully greeted the officer. In answer to a question as to how he felt, he replied, "I feel very well," and conversed cheerfully for a few minutes with the officer. On several occasions he had previously expressed his thanks to the Marshal and his Deputies for their kind treatment of him during the trial, saying that he had received every indulgence which could reasonably have been expected. Towards the Sisters of Mercy he evinced much gratitude, and remarked on one occasion that they were the only friends he had left. He called the colored man who sweeps out the halls of the prison, and gave him his clothes, and a few small articles left in his cell. He went to the cell of Mortimer Shay, and told him he hoped he would get a new trial. On a previous occasion he has shown much attention to this prisoner, and has confided more to him than to any other person, confessing the murders on the sloop even before he had been convicted, and saying he ought to have been hung long ago. He also told him that he would rather die than remain three years in the State Prison. To officers Clackner and Dugan, he spoke freely of his crime, and said he was the worst man that ever lived, adding, "You don't seem to think I mean what I say." "Yes," replied the officers, "we believe you would not say what was not true when so near your end." These apparently earnest declamations of Hicks impressed the officers with the belief that he was sincerely penitent. His only concern seemed to be for his wife and child, and he sometimes remarked that he would not care, if they could be happy.

Marshal Rynders, with Sheriff Kelly and Deputy-Marshal Thompson, arrived at the prison yesterday morning shortly before 9 o'clock. When the Marshal entered the cell Hicks was then only partially dressed in pants and shirt, with a new pair of slippers on his feet. Sheriff John Kelly, Deputy-Marshal Thompson, with De Angelis, Dugan, Clackner and the Reporter of the Times also entered by request of the Marshal, Father Duranquet occupying a seat at the foot of the bed, on which Hicks was seated. He was told to rise, and as he stood up Capt. Rynders said to him: "Albert W. Hicks, it is now my painful duty to read to you, in the presence of these officers of the law, the warrant of execution which I have received from the President of the United States." He then proceeded to read the death warrant in a clear, firm voice. Hicks remained perfectly unmoved, meanwhile, and even maintained a half smile upon his face. "This," added the Marshal, "is my authority for now carrying into effect the sentence of the law, and the prisoner will prepare to depart." Hicks again sat down, still retaining his composure, and requested that the Reporter of the Times, who had stepped out, should reenter. He then said that he wished to state that he was very grateful to Officer De Angelis and the other deputies for their kindness to him, as they had done for him even more than he had asked; Mr. De Angelis having particularly interested himself to provide for his wife and child during his imprisonment.

The confession which he had made, he also wished to say, was taken down by the deputies solely for the benefit of his family, and he wished them to be acquitted of all wrong motives in connection with it. Toward Officer Nevins and Mr. Smith, who were instrumental in his arrest, he said that he held no hard feelings. On being questioned as to how he felt regarding the future world, he replied as if fearing to express any hope, "that is a matter I would rather leave to *him*," referring to Father Duranquet, who sat at his side. His voice was firm, but very low and subdued. "I am resigned," he said. "The Marshal has treated me very kindly: I will not say anything on the island." He then intimated that he was ready, and at 9¼ o'clock, A. M., he left his cell. Going to the door of Mortimer Shay he said, hurriedly, "Good-bye," and immediately joining the Marshal and his attendants he left the Prison. With Marshal Rynders, Sheriff Kelly and the priest he entered the first carriage, the Deputies, Mr. Sutton, and other officers, occupying the other three, which were provided for the occasion. There was a large crowd in Franklin-street, who pressed forward to obtain a glimpse of the prisoner through the carriage windows. The *cortege* drove rapidly to the foot of Canal street, where an immense throng had gathered awaiting the prisoner's arrival. Here some delay occurred, the police experiencing considerable difficulty in keeping the crowd back. By strenuous exertions a passage was finally obtained, and Capt. Rynders ordered the carriage in which the prisoner was to drive on to the dock. The eager crowd, which had already got access to the pier, now besieged the carriage, and literally broke in the windows and tore away the curtains to get a sight of him. The only notice which he took of these proceedings was a derisive smile.

The boat—the *Red Jacket*—chartered for the occasion by the United States authorities, was crowded, almost to her utmost, when the prisoner was brought on board, in the custody of Deputy-Marshal De Angelis, who has had especial charge of him since his trial. Marshal Rynders superintended his transfer from the shore to the ship. He was taken aft to what, on ordinary occasions, would have been the ladies' cabin, accompanied by Father Duranquet, the Marshal, the Deputy-Marshals De Angelis and Thompson, and Sheriff Kelly. For a short time the cabin was filled with curious persons, who, however, had the good feeling to retire at an intimation from the prisoner, that he wished to confer uninterruptedly with the priest. Subsequently he came from the cabin and looked from the windows on the river, evincing no show of feeling. But for the fact that he was known to be the man who was to die, his apparent unconcern for the great event of the day, would not have struck anybody, as he would simply have been set down as one of the crowd of spectators. As it was, known as he was, as Hicks, the pirate, whose moments of life were ebbing with every revolution of the paddles that threw back the spray of the hissing water almost in his face—those who saw him wondered, and came, perhaps, reluctantly to the conclusion that the man had no human feeling. Probably those who said so did him wrong, but his coolness and self-possession were at least remarkable, even for a great and hardened criminal.

On leaving the pier, the *Red Jacket* proceeded for a while up the river, before making a turn to approach the island. She passed the *Harriet Lane* and the *Great Eastern*, and one would have thought that those ships, especially the latter, were the sights for the sake of which the whole excursion had been planned. The rush to the side of the *Red Jacket* when passing the mammoth steamer was so great that the former nearly dipped her gunwales in the water, and the officers of the United States Marshal on board had to use their authority to draw the crowd away, and restore the equilibrium of the boat to prevent her capsizing.

On the arrival at Bedloe's Island the scene was a surprising one. Steamboats, barges, oyster sloops, yachts and row-boats swarmed everywhere in view of the gallows. They had come from all parts. From Connecticut, where the murdered captain and the brothers Watts belonged; from Long Island where they were well known. Large steamers, such as carry hundreds of people away on pleasure excursions, were there, so laden with a living freight of curious people, that it seemed almost a wonder that they did not sink incontinently. There were barges there with awnings spread, under which those who were thirsty imbibed lager-bier. There were row-boats, with ladies,—no, with females of some sort, in them, shielding their complexion from the sun with their parasols, while from beneath the fringe and the tassels they viewed the dying agonies of the choking murderer. But most conspicuous of all, and most regarded was the sloop *E. A. Johnson*, on which the murders were committed. Newly painted, she stood well into shore, her stern not three hundred feet from the gallows, with a huge burgee flying from her top-mast head, on which her name was painted in large red letters. Her deck was crowded, her masts and spars were alive with human beings. Did the murderer see her before the cap, that was to shut out all mundane objects forever from his view, was drawn over his face? His face was turned fully towards her when he died.

When the *Red Jacket* had reached the Island, Marshal Rynders, whose arrangements, and his mode of carrying them into effect, were throughout of the most admirable kind, first had the boat cleared of all persons but his own officers, the physicians and members of the Press. Then the physicians passed out first, some twenty or more in number, among whom we noticed Drs. G. F. Woodward, A. C. Bell, Guilmette, Weltje, Phelps, Barry, and Dr. Kennedy, of the Police force. Then came the reporters and sundry parties, such as Aldermen and Councilmen, and others of less note. These all were ordered to form in line on the boat, while the prisoner, in charge of Mr. De Angelis, followed by the Marshal and his aids, landed on the island. The foregoing order of procession was then resumed, and so the *cortege* reached the scaffold—Hicks ascending the hill alone and walking with a firm step. His eyes were directed to the earth, and he did not appear to be concious of the motley and strange scene before him.

It was a motley and strange scene, indeed. On the water, there were not less than from 10,000 to 11,000 persons present, in costumes almost as variegated as at a carnival. White shirts, red shirts, blue shirts, blue jackets, red jackets, green jackets and ever steamer, vessel and yacht, decorated with lively-colored flags, while the uproar was incessant—cries of "Down in front," "Get out of the way,"—rising from hundreds of throats at the same time.

On the Island everything was orderly. Two hundred United States Marines from Governor's Island and the Navy yard, under command of Major, J. S. Anderson, Second Artillery Company, and Lieuts. Wood, Thomas, Worth, Reed, Holmes and Haywood were in attendance. They formed a hollow-square around the gallows, and would undoubtedly have kept back the crowd had occasion warranted their interference. But those to whom the Marshal had furnished tickets were fortunately not of that class who create disturbances, or in any way violate the rules of propriety.

On reaching the gallows, Hicks knelt beside the priest, Father Duranquet, and prayed, with every appearance of real devotion, for some minutes. He then stood up, while Assistant-Marshal De Angelis and Mr. Isaacs, the executioner, adjusted the rope around his neck. The shouts from the boats of "Stand away in front," were at this time perfectly deafening, the troops, in forming one side of the square, having shut out the view from the water. At a signal from one of their officers, they moved aside, and then the noise comparatively subsided. The executioner, whose province it was to cut the rope, retired to his box, Mr. De Angelis gave the signal, and Hicks was hung. He died very easily, the third cervical vertebra being at once broken. There were no struggles, and there was scarcely a muscular twitch. So he expiated, on this earth, the great crimes he had committed. Of his guilt, of course, there can be no doubt, inasmuch as he has frequently admitted it. His so-called confessions, in which he seeks a notoriety for crimes which, from the nature of the circumstances, he could not have committed, must be accepted with great caution. The following account of the murders on the *E. A. Johnson*, for which he suffered death, as dictated by himself, contains matter of much interest, though it is evidently "improved" by the amanuensis for sensation purposes:

The sloop *E. A. Johnson* offered an easy prey. She had on board, I supposed, from all the information I could gather, something over $1,000, and the entire crew consisted of but two boys and myself.

I had never known of or seen Capt. Burr before I shipped with him. He had never done me injury or wrong, so that I had no revenge to gratify, no grudge to pay.

He seemed a kind and amiable man, and would, I have no doubt, awakened kindly feelings in any heart but mine, and even I liked him. Yet, I engaged myself to him solely and only for the cruel purpose of taking his life, the lives of the two young men, and making myself master of the money I supposed he had on board.

I calculated to do this as calmly as you would contemplate doing any of the usual duties in the ordinary transactions of life.

I had killed men, yes, and boys too, many a time before, for far less inducement than the sum I supposed I should gain by killing them; and I had too often dyed my murderous hands in blood in days gone by, to feel the slightest compunctions or qualms of conscience then.

I never thought of the consequences of such a crime. The fear of detection never once crossed my mind. I had too often done the same thing with impunity to believe that a day of reckoning would ever come, in this world at least, and I never gave a thought to the world to come.

After engaging with Capt. Burr, I went home to my wife at No. 129 Cedar-street, and laying down on the bed, told her not to disturb me, as I wanted to take a long sleep, and if any one came for me to say that I was not in. She left me alone, and I then deliberately matured all my plans. I marked out the course I intended to pursue exactly; and after I had decided upon everything, I went to sleep and slept as soundly as ever I slept in my life, my mind was so much at ease, and I felt so contented at the idea of having at last an opportunity of making some money in an easy way.

The next day I went on board and commenced my duties, and in order to ingratiate myself into the good graces of the captain I did even more than could have been expected of me.

We sailed on the 16th of March from the foot of Spring-street, and proceeded to Keyport, where we remained till Sunday. While here I scraped the mast of the sloop, did a lot of carpenter work, and evidently pleased Capt. Burr very much by my earnestness in trying to make everything look ship-shape.

We arrived at Gravesend on Saturday afternoon, and waited there for a fair wind.

At last we put to sea, and when we were off the Ocean House I went to the forecastle and got an ax, which I put in the boat hanging to the davit aft.

The younger Watts was at the helm, and I asked him to allow me to steer a little while. He consented, and went forward.

In a few minutes I left the helm, and, taking the ax, went to him, and asked him if he saw Barnegat Light. He said he did not. I told him to look again, and pointed with my hand.

He turned round and looked in my face a moment, but even if he had suspected my cruel purpose, he would have read no indication of it there, for I was as calm as though I was going to do the simplest and most innocent thing in life.

Had I been under human influence, the confidant and trusty way in which he turned his eyes to mine would have made me hesitate, but no such thought entered my heart, and I pointed again and told him to "Look there, ain't that it?"

He turned his head, and peered through the darkness in the direction I pointed, and as he did so, I struck him on the back of the head with the ax, and knocked him down.

He fell!

Thinking I had not killed him, I struck him again with the ax as he lay on the deck.

His fall and the noise of the ax made some noise, which, added to that caused by my running across the deck, attracting the attention of the captain, who came up the companion way, and, putting out his head, asked what was the matter?

I replied, "Nothing," and then asked him, as I had the younger Watts, "Is that Barnegat Light?"

Capt. Burr replied, "No, you will not see it for two hours;" and as he spoke he turned his head from me.

The ax swung in the air, and, guided by my sinewy and murderous arm, came down.

The edge crushed through his neck, nearly severing his head from his body, and killing him instantly.

The body fell down the companionway.

As I turned to leap after it, and dispatch my remaining victim, I looked forward, and—Oh, God, how I shudder to think of it now!—he whom I thought I had already killed had risen, and was coming aft, his hand outstretched toward me, and the blood running in two dark streams over his pale face from two ghastly wounds on his head.

For a moment I stood undecided, but as he yet came on, I ran toward him, but ere I reached him he fell about midships, and rushing on him, I struck one! twice! thrice! with the ax, and finished him.

Running aft I jumped down the companionway with the bloody ax in my hand.

There lay the elder Watts in his berth, and close beside him the ghastly, bloody corpse of the captain.

I stood a moment looking at him, and dashed at him, and struck out with the ax.

He leaped out of his berth, and sprang at me, all red with the blood of the captain, whose body had fallen past him, covering him with gore in its fall.

He tried to grapple with me, but stepping back, I gave the fatal ax a full swing and struck him again, again, and again, once upon the head, once on the back, and once more upon the head, which felled him to the floor, and he lay dead at my feet, side by side with the captain.

My bloody work was done!

Dead men tell no tales.

I was alone. No eye had seen me, and now I was free to reap the reward of work.

I did not feel the slightest regret for what I had done, and went about removing the bodies, as cooly as though they had been so much old lumber.

I took a rope and bent it on to the feet of the elder Watts, hauled him on deck, and threw him over the quarter, I then hauled the captain out in the same manner, and threw him over; and then going to midships, I lifted the body of the younger Watts from the deck, and plunged him into the sea by the starboard side.

I then threw the ax overboard, and as soon as I had done this I changed the course of the sloop, and ran in close to the Hook.

My intention was to run the sloop up the North River, and then fire her; but I came near running her on the Dog Beacon, abreast of Coney Island and Staten Island lighthouse, after which I fouled with a schooner and carried away the bowsprit, so I put the money, and such other articles of value as I could pick, into the yawl, and then sculled ashore, three miles, landing just below the fort, on Staten Island.

My movements after landing are well known; and when I look back upon the fatality that seemed to dog my steps, it seems as though the fiend who so long had stood by me in every emergency had deserted me at last, and had left me to my own weakness.

But I never thought of this until after my arrest. I had no shadow of a presentiment that I should be checked so suddenly and brought to justice, and on my return to New-York, made arrangement to go away with my family as coolly as if nothing had occurred which should counsel me to use caution.

But on that fatal night when I awoke from a deep sleep to find the officers of the law standing by my bed, for the first time fear overcame me, and I grew faint and weak as a baby. Great drops of sweat started out on my forehead and all over my body, and then I realized that at last the master whom I had served so long had really deserted me and abandoned me to my fate.

But to all outward appearance I choked these feelings down, and none who saw me dreamed of what was passing within.

My task is done. I have related all the awful details of my life with as much minuteness as I can, and now nothing is left me but to prepare to die.

I ask no sympathy, and expect none. I shall go to the gallows cursed by all who know the causes which will bring me there, and my only hope is that God will in his infinite mercy grant me that spirit of true repentance which may lead to pardon and forgiveness in the world to come."

It was exactly thirteen minutes past eleven o'clock when the rope was cut, and Hicks was hung. In six minutes there was not the slightest sign of life, though a feeble pulsation of the heart was detected by Drs. Woodward and Guilmette after he had been hanging eleven minutes. At fifteen minutes to 12 o'clock the body was lowered and placed in a coffin. The features were placid, and betrayed scarcely any signs that the pirate had died a violent death. The lid of the coffin having been secured, the remains were placed on board the tug *Only Son*, and landed at the Custom-house dock. His wife—poor thing, a widow then—through some misapprehension, waited for them at another locality, accompanied by a priest, and the body was interred in Calvary Cemetery without her knowledge. In connection with this unhappy mistake, we are requested to publish the following:

New-York, July 13, 1860.

I hereby certify that I was present at the execution of A. W. Hicks, this day, July 13, 1860, on Bedloe's Island, and took charge of the body, at the gallows, and after Marshal Rynders had it placed on board the steamboat *Only Son*. It was conveyed at once to the Custom House Dock, and then I had it conveyed at once to Calvary Cemetery, for interment, sending two of my attendants with it, who expected to meet the widow of the late A. W. Hicks there. They remained at the Cemetery until 5½ o'clock. As the widow did not arrive, we had the body buried.

W. H. TAYLOR, No. 163 Bowery,
C. E. DERIFFNEY,
B. HAYS.

I certify that the above signatures are correct, and that he was buried by men in my employ.

W. H. TAYLOR.

Hicks made no speech at the gallows, as it was generally expected he would have done. His only words were, "Hang me quick—make haste." His demeanor was calm and collected; was indeed such as might have created sympathy for him, if the remembrance of his appalling crimes had not been too vivid. As it was, twelve or thirteen thousand persons regarded the scene without even any touch of sadness. Few men have passed from earth so wholly unregretted as did this murderer and pirate.

The arrangements, from first to last, were perfect, so much so, that on the return of the *Red Jacket* to the City, a meeting of the passengers was called, and a resolution commendatory of Marshal Rynders, his Deputies and aids, was adopted by acclamation.

FORMER EXECUTIONS FOR PIRACY.

Twenty-nine years ago, the pirates Gibbs (white) and Wamsley (colored) were hung at Ellis' Island for crimes similar to that for which Hicks suffered. The next execution in New-York for piracy was that of Cornelius Wilhelms, which took place at Ellis' Island on the 21st of June, 1839. The case of Gibbs was remarkable in many respects. He led a life of crime, and showed compunction for but one of the many murders he committed.

By the courtesy of a son of Mr. Thomas Morris, late United States Marshal for this District, we are permitted the use of memoranda of the confessions of Gibbs, made to Mr. Morris during the period which elapsed from his conviction to the execution of his sentence. Taken in connection with the story of the malefactor who died yesterday, this narrative has a melancholy interest.

CONFESSIONS OF THE PIRATE GIBBS.

During the imprisonment of Gibbs, after his conviction for piracy, he made full and free confessions of his crimes. His confidant was Thomas Morris, then United States Marshal for this District. The memoranda of these confessions, made at the time by Mr. Morris, are still in existence, and from them we derive the particulars which follow. The paper on which they are written is yellow with age, and the ink brown and faded. Gibbs seems to have made conflicting statements, for the broken parts of his narrative, scattered over a dozen pages of manuscript, do not fit together, and in some instances there is a flat contradiction of one portion with another. With some pains, we gather the story of the pirate's life, as told by himself, free from the discrepancies into which he appears to have fallen with the utmost deliberation. Omitting those passages which he afterwards declared to have been purposely falsified, we reduce the confessions to the order which follows. It will be observed that, like Hicks, Gibbs boasted of the commission of one hundred murders, and also gives the particulars of some of the more henious of his crimes.

In the course of his conversations with Marshal Morris, Gibbs stated that he entered the United States Navy at the age of 15, as midshipman. His father was a sailing-master in the Navy, and held the command of a gun-boat attached to the flotilla of Com. Creighton in the time of the War of 1812. Young Gibbs served on board his father's boat from 1813 to 1815, but finally relinquished his place, from disgust with the severity of naval discipline. The wishes of his father weighed very little in the unsettled mind of the son, and he went his ways to find a living elsewhere. Gibbs went to Boston, and tried the experiment of store keeping in a small way, but soon tired of a life which offered no excitement, and again determined to go to sea. He shipped before the mast on board the brig *Harriet*, for a West Indian voyage, and performed his contract to the letter, making the round voyage, and subsequently returned to Havana. That was the end of his honest career. From the period of his return to Havana, he entered upon a life of crime, and went from bad to worse, until he expiated his offences by the forfeit of his life at Ellis' Island in the Summer of 1830, in company with his confederate Wamsley, a negro.

As nearly as can be gathered from Gibbs' statements, his piratical career began in the latter part of the year 1818, or the early months of 1819. The pirates who then infested the Spanish Main had their head-quarters in Havana, where they received the encouragement of the merchants by whom their illegal cargoes were usually purchased at one-half their actual value; nor did the Government exercise any vigilance in the suppression of this contraband traffic. Gibbs, whose proclivity to evil was irremediable, found means to place himself in communication with the pirates soon after his arrival at Havana, and presently became a leading spirit in all the cruel and bloody enterprises of the freebooters. Three or four years were passed in this way, before Gibbs set up business on his own account. During the whole period of his connection with the gang, as it appears from his confessions, he made common cause with the pirates, helped them in their diabolical work, and received his share of the net proceeds of their captures. His first field of operations was in and about Cape Antonio, the Bahamas, Stirrup Key and the Double-headed Shot-Keys. His confession to Marshal Morris, given in his own words, sums up the result of this first cruise of four years, as follows:

"We made about twenty prizes, which were very valuable. We realized from them $500,000 to $600,000, but they were worth three times what we got for them. The crews of the piratical vessels were sometimes 20, 30 or 40 men, and the proceeds of a crime were equally divided among them. All the crews of the vessels we captured were put to death; sometimes shot and sometimes thrown overboard. No quarter was given when captures were made."

On another occasion, Gibbs said:

"We used to receive considerable encouragement from wealthy merchants at the Havana, who would take our cargoes and give us half the value of them; particularly from one merchant, a native Spaniard, who was reported to be worth from $700,000 to $800,000."

About the year 1820, or 1821, off Cape Antonio, the vessel in which Gibbs served captured the ship *Caroline*. She had on board three officers, eight seamen, a cook and steward. She was run on shore at Cape Antonio, where the pirates intended to take out the goods and send them to Havana, and then to destroy the officers and crew. The mate was wounded during the conflict. Before the work of destruction could be completed, however, the United States brig *Enterprise*, then commanded by Lieut. (now Commodore) Kearney, hove in sight, and the pirates were compelled to abandon their prize. They lost their own vessel, with three other cargoes which had been stored at the Cape for shipment to Havana, all of which were taken away by the *Enterprise*. Escaping to Havana, the pirates, deprived of their vessel, scattered in different directions, and Gibbs found his way to Buenos Ayres. He entered the navy of that State, and served for six months in the capacity of Lieutenant. Having resigned that post, he got command of a little brig called the *Picaroa*, formerly the *Spitfire*, of Baltimore. In this craft he made two cruises, but afterwards sold her and purchased a larger vessel. While privateering off Buenos Ayres, he made about fifty captures, some of which were very valuable, and others worth but little. Separate command seemed to aggravate the bloodthirsty spirit of the fellow, for he made this confession, among others equally revolting, viz.:

"I cannot tell exactly how many lives I may have taken, but suppose the number to be about *one hundred*. The greater part of these were killed in action. I have killed, occasionally, men under my own command, which I was fully authorized to do by the party I commanded, whenever my authority was resisted, and it was thought to be for the good of the whole. My own life was also frequently in danger from the violence of my associates. I do not remember the number of my companions killed by me, but they may amount to six."

THE STORY OF A DUTCH GIRL.

The only instance of his cold-blooded cruelty for which he appeared to feel any compunction, was the murder of a young girl. The circumstances were narrated by himself, as follows:

"In 1819, while in a vessel with thirty hands, about one hundred miles off Cape Antonio, we fell in with a Dutch ship mounting four guns. We hailed her, but received no answer, and then made arrangements to board. She fired two of her guns at us, but missed. We carried her by boarding. She had twelve hands and eight or ten passengers, all of whom were put to death excepting a handsome young Dutch girl, who threw herself at my feet, grasped my knees and begged me to save her. The greater part of our crew were Frenchmen and Spaniards, and I suppose that she supplicated me because, from my appearance, she saw that I was neither. I told her that I would save her if I could, and had her taken down into the cabin. She landed with us at Cape Antonio, which was our place of rendezvous. After remaining with us about three months, during which time she lived with me as my mistress, she was killed by mixing opium in her drink. I regret that I did not lose my own life before hers was taken, for I think I loved her. She was murdered from an apprehension that she would get away and inform against us. If I could have done so with safety, I would have lived with her in any part of the world, though I consented to her murder."

Gibbs never spoke of this girl to Marshal Morris without manifesting emotion. Her murder was the only one of his crimes for which he ever expressed any contrition.

BURIED TREASURE.

Scattered through the fragmentary confessions of this hardened criminal we find several allusions to buried treasure, amassed in his nefarious business, and concealed at various points. Mr. Morris, however, considers that these stories were fabricated, with a view to induce the turnkeys of the prison to release him and aid in searching for the money. "I have in the West Indies, buried in specie," says Gibbs in one part of these confessions, "the sum of $150,000, and have also in the hands of a person in Buenos Ayres, who, I am confident, will apply it as I desire, $50,000." In another place he says: "The quantity of money buried in different parts of the West India Islands is beyond calculation. Immense treasures have been secreted there; a great portion of which will never be found, those who buried it having died or been lost at sea." In alluding to measures for the suppression of piracy, Gibbs said: "The American and other cruisers in the West Indies are of very little use in the suppression of piracy. The pirates always know where they are, but they know but little about the pirates. I have frequented the coffee-houses at Havana for the purpose of ascertaining from American and British officers, with whom I would become acquainted, where they were going, in order to avoid them."

The particular crime for which Gibbs was executed was the murder of the mate of the brig *Vineyard*, aboard of which vessel a mutiny occurred. True bills were also found against him for murder, robbery, destroying the vessel and other crimes. He was convicted upon the first indictment, and was executed at Ellis or Gibbet Island, on the 22d April, 1831. His confederate, Thomas J. Wamsley, a negro, suffered death at the same time and place. Included in the death sentence of Gibbs was an order of the Court, giving his body to Dr. John Augustine Smith, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the College of Physicians in this City. His remains were accordingly disposed of, for the benefit of science.

THE LAST SCENE.

Among the memoranda of Mr. Morris is a statement to the effect that Gibbs cherished, to the last, a desperate hope of being restored to life after execution, by means of the galvanic battery. He requested the Marshal not to keep him hanging more than ten or fifteen minutes; and, although his arms were pinioned behind him, he contrived, by the exertion of prodigious muscular strength, to free his hands sufficiently to bring them up to his lower jaw and press it down, in order to breathe during the process of hanging. He was, however, kept suspended on the gibbet for about one hour, and his body was then delivered to the surgeons.

The Confession of Hicks—Letter from One of the Deputy Marshals.

United States Marshal's Office,
New-York, Thursday, July 12, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As some misapprehension seems to exist in regard to my connection with the publication of the confession of Hicks, to be executed to-morrow for piracy, will you allow me to say a few words in explanation? About a month ago Hicks expressed a desire to make a full confession of his crimes, particularly of the facts in relation to the murders on the sloop *E. A. Johnson*, that the same might be published for the benefit of his wife and child, for whom, despite of his cruel nature, he manifests a very warm affection, and he earnestly solicited Marshal Rynders to hear his confession, and superintend its publication.

Marshal Rynders, in compliance with this desire, selected me to attend to the matter, inasmuch as during the whole time Hicks had been in the custody of the United States authorities it had been my duty to attend upon him.

The Confession was made directly to me and Mr. G. W. Clackner, he writing down the statement as nearly as possible, word for word, as it came from the mouth of Hicks. After which the Confession was prepared for the Press, and an arrangement made with Mr. R. M. DeWitt for its publication. Every cent of the money realized from the sale of the Confession will be applied to the use of the widow and child, and the wretched man will have the satisfaction of knowing that he does not leave them entirely destitute and dependent upon the charity of the world.

Neither myself nor any officer or person in any way connected with the Marshal's office has received or will receive the slightest compensation, immediate or prospective, for their trouble and labor in procuring and preparing for publication the said Confession.

I have acted in the matter solely from sympathetic motives, and I think I have the right to say without boasting that I have neglected nothing consistent with my duty which might add to the comfort of the condemned, furnishing him at my own individual expense such little luxuries as the regular prison fare did not afford him, and paying out of my own pocket the board of his wife and child during his incarceration. I only mention these facts, to show that I have not been influenced by interested motives, but that in attending to the publication of his Confession, which, as a dying man, he asserts is in every particular true, I have only acted from feelings of humanity and consideration for a fellow being placed in his dreadful situation.

He has expressed a wish to the Marshal that I shall be near him during his last moments, a request which will be complied with, and I shall ask him to acknowledge or deny with his latest breath the truth of what I assert. Yours very truly,

LORENZO DE ANGELIS.

FROM VALPARAISO.

Political and Miscellaneous Intelligence—Massacre of Missionaries in Patagonia—American Movements—Shipping, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Valparaiso, Saturday, June 2, 1860.

Yesterday our Congress assembled. The President's Message was at once received. Some of the public journals anticipate the inauguration of a new line of policy by the new minister Varas, who has recently entered, or, more strictly speaking, returned to the Cabinet. However, be his intentions as they may, no hint has transpired about them yet.

It is not known who shall be brought forward as the candidate for the next election of President. Registration of voters takes place in November, elections in March, 1861, votes of electors declared in following June, and new President takes his seat in September, 1861.

News received from the Straits of Magellan gives reason to fear that the Missionary schooner *Allen Gardner*, named in honor of the missionary (a British naval officer) who perished through hunger five years ago, has been captured by the natives and all on board killed. Mr. Schmidt, a German missionary, sustained by the same Society, has recently arrived here, having spent twelve months among the Indians, in efforts to acquire their language and gain their good will.

Intelligence of the great prize fight between Heenan and Sayers, was received by the last mail through our English papers. Some enterprising individuals of "our side" went at once to a printer to have a sheet struck off, giving, in English, the most noteworthy paragraphs on the items of the fight taken from British papers.

American goods landed from ship *Gentoo* were sold, on account of damage by sea water, in the auction room of Cuivas, May 24.

The 25th of May was honored by the Buenos Ayreans as the fiftieth anniversary of their national independence. In 1810 that vice royalty made its first movement in favor of an independent Government.

The mail steamers and naval storeships dressed ship in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday, May 24. No British man-of-war being present, there was no salute.

Don Salvador Sanferenter has resigned his office as Judge of the Supreme Court *ad interim*.

Richard Alsop's decease was mentioned as the last mail left. His funeral was attended by a large number of foreigners and native citizens.

The affairs of the house of G. J. Huelin & Co. are advertised as in liquidation. T. Werner carries on the business. The partnership has been dissolved by consent of parties.

An American Circus Company is now performing at the theatre. The director is G. F. Ryland. First performance last Sunday evening. Attendance very full.

A new British steamer, designed for the coast route, called the *Guayaquil*, arrived on the 22d instant from England. Santos Tornero and family returned in her. Mr. T. has for years conducted the *Mercurio* newspaper.

The Chilian sloop-of-war *Constitution* is advertised for public auction again—was built here. The price at which she was first put up has been reduced 50 per cent. Some things cannot be done here yet; good ships cannot be built.

The American man-of-war steamer *Powhatan* has just arrived from Panama. She brought dates from New-York as late as May 5—less than a month old—almost unprecedented. She saluted the fort on coming to anchor, and was saluted in return.

An institution called the Bank of Chili, located in the capital, and hitherto understood to be a bank of discount and deposit, has issued notes for *one dollar*—so the papers say—what in English would be dubbed shin-plasters, probably. Probably it will not be very long before bank bills, however, will be allowed to circulate. A hard money currency has always ruled hitherto; but such has been the drain of silver for exportation to England, that enough for domestic purposes can only be obtained with the greatest difficulty. Ordinarily during the last few months, it has cost 2½ per cent. to get a ten dollar gold piece changed into silver. Yesterday I called on three different money changers, and could not get silver at any price.

Our ten dollar pieces, called condors, only pass in Panama for eight dollars; while our two dollar pieces pass there at par. Yesterday a gentleman told me he had just seen a bag full of them going off in the steamer for exchange at this profitable rate.

Recently various school statistics have been published. The province of Concepcion, with 116,000 inhabitants, has 70 primary schools, including private, State and municipal; and four private schools of a better sort. Whole number of scholars is 3,368. Amount expended in maintaining the State schools is $15,500; municipal, $2,400.

We have now four steamers a month going north. The mail steamers for Panama leave on the 3d and 19th of each month. These call only at the principal ports. The intermediate boats sail on the 12th and 27th, calling at all the minor ports on the Chilian and Peruvian coast.

The Valparaiso and Santiago Railway Company have effected a compromise with their contractor for the San Pedro tunnel. The matter has been in law for 20 months, and not a stroke of work done in all that time. The Company's loss has been about $3,000 per month in consequence. Three locomotives have been necessary to carry passengers to Quillota, one stationary and one on each side of the inclined plane. The contractor has sold out his contract, materials, &c., for $22,000. Bids are now advertised for. New contracts will be made; and it is hoped the tunnel may be completed in 15 or 18 months. The estimated cost of the work is $91,000. One third of it has been done already, at a cost of $150,000 and upwards.

The Archbishop of this country was in Jerusalem at last accounts.

The imports for Bolivia in 1859, through the port of Cobija, were $2,024,000. The exports were $2,026,000.

The questions between France and Peru it was thought at last accounts would be all amicably arranged by the new French Minister, M. Lesseps.

May 22 the American whaling bark *Sea Queen* was at Talcahuano; also the *Arton*. Ship *Mary Bangs* sailed hence on the 25th for Callao.

Copper is selling at 20 cents. Hides at 15 to 16. Flour, $3 the cwt.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

From Havana.

The steamship *Philadelphia* arrived yesterday from Havana. She brings no news of importance.

HAVANA MARKETS.

Sugars were firm. As freights were declining in consequence of the large number of vessels offering, the present rates of Sugar will probably be maintained during the Summer. Quotations are as last reported. Stock 325,000 boxes, which will hereafter decrease daily, all the plantations having finished grinding.

Molasses firm at 3⅞c.@4⅛c. ℔ keg for clayed; Muscovadoes active at 50c.@56¼c. ℔ keg.

Cigars.—Large sales under recent arrivals of new tobacco.

Tobacco.—Several lots new sold at lower rates.

Lard a fraction higher.

Lumber nominal.

Money.—Little improvement.

Exchanges firm at 12¾@13¼ on London, and ¾@1¾ premium on New-York, &c.

MR. BANCROFT'S LAST VOLUME.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT. Vol. VIII. (The American Revolution. Vol II.) By George Bancroft. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co. 1860.

There is something affecting in the relations between the reader of History and the writer of History. Faith is necessarily far more exercised than sight: for few can follow a historian through the chaos of documents, state papers, pamphlets, letters, *mémoires pour servir*—down to very ballads and pasquinades, from which his history is extracted. We are thus forced to fall back on the capacity and veracity of the writer: and the more thoroughly we are cut off from the possibility of external evidence and authority, the more need for interior warranties. These we are to find in the structure of the Historian's mind, which necessarily communicates itself to his pages, and which we apprehend rather through intuition than through the exercise of any very profound mental anatomy.

Nowhere is it so true as in the composition of History that the eye sees just what it brings with it. To the annals and archives the historian brings the elective affinities of his individual intellect. His treatment expresses himself—his sympathies and his limitations. Never can his history be the *transaction* itself, but only the angle of vision from which he sees the transaction; and what your purblind "Dryasdust" *sees*, the vacuities,—verging on the infinite,—of so-called "histories," alas! too sadly show!

It is note-worthy that the great improvements in modern historical composition are due, not so much to the vast increase in the *materials* for history, as to the contribution of new *methods*. It was from the deeps of his individual mind that Niebuhr drew that system of Historical Criticism that has rewritten, after the lapse of twenty-five centuries the annals of the antique Roman State. Thomas Carlyle has given wonderful revelations of treatment, the influence of which no historian can escape. And the rising sciences of Sociology and Political Economy threaten to recast Universal History in new moulds.

Thus singularly, as was said, is the reader of History related to the writer of History. Of course, our only hope is in the historian's faculty of vision. It is very possible for a History to be true in every particular incident and yet false in its total impression. The historian, in fact, must be a *seer*, with insight to "read between the lines," and plastic power to create a life under the ribs of defunct facts and ages.

Here is the last volume—having now reached the Eighth—of Mr. Bancroft's report of what he has seen in that wonderful series of phenomena called History of the United States, and also what manner of picture it has been given him to render from his researches and insights.

It carries us over a year of the drama of the Revolution—from the battle of Bunker Hill to the Declaration of Independence: a period when the horizon round was rife with electric sparks, which, spreading and intensifying, shot into the lightning utterance of '76.

Mr Bancroft has drawn just what his eye could see, yet withal has *not* drawn what we most desire. With all due fidelity of the reading faculty, we fail to realize in these pages the authentic life of that period. Full half the action proceeds in a high diplomatic circle of kings, councils and cabinets—dispatches to Vergennes—plots and counterplots of Panin, Gunning & Co., and the courtly doings of Russia and Prussia. How little had these to do with the genuine life of that Revolution—so terrible in its realisms—full of gloom and grandeur—hot with passion and purpose! Was, then, the Revolution an affair of parchments and protocols? Surely, a treatment that would be quite in place for the Peloponnesian War will not suffice for that stupendous elemental upheaval from the deeps of human nature. If ever there was a *popular* revolution, it was that through which the United American Colonies became the United American States. Why, then, should not the action be transferred to its true arena? Did the "dignity of History" forbid?

The great historian reveals himself in his use of the commonest material. He finds his best colors in the lesser events, in spontaneous acts—true because spontaneous—and seizes in songs and satires, in proverbs and pamphlets, far more than from the gilded shams of courts and cabinets, what was vital in the interests and aspirations of the age. It argues nothing but weakness in the historian who cannot see the epic underneath the everyday. It is easy to use a very big brush, and still not be a great painter; and it is easy to dwell in the serene dignities of diplomatic dispatches, and still miss all that was worthy and memorable in character and events.

Democracy has not been without its action on the method of writing History, as indeed the manner in which present political and social forces act upon us cannot but influence our mode of viewing the political and social developments of the past. It begins to be more and more deeply apprehended that the real principalities and powers of History have been quite overlooked. The old feudalism of history, lingering around castles and palaces and battle-fields, will no longer suffice: the spirit of the new age tumbles down the feudal walls, and carries History into the sphere of universal humanity.

It is opportune, too, for vivid and vital treatment of the history of these States that, unlike all other peoples, they have a genuine historical existence from the very start. The beginnings of every other nation round into purple haze, and criticism is employed mainly in disentangling the possible and probable from the impossible and improbable. But the printing press runs parallel with the entire history of America. During the Revolutionary period especially, which Mr. Bancroft now has under treatment, the materials for living and picturesque touches are almost inexhaustibly rich in the newspapers of the time—a new kind of historic document, by the way, and one which must make a new mode of historic treatment inevitable. Cotemporaneous words by an eye-witness are like none other, and no livelier emblem of the time in its movement and tumult could be imagined than is presented in these abstracts and brief chronicles. We would gladly, did the limits allow, indicate some of the sources whence Mr. Bancroft might have infused blood and soul into his chill and lifeless treatment. Suffice it that no human head that honestly tries can conceive the American Revolution *so*. Read the story of the age as told in the cotemporary records, and you will find it filled with living men—men in buff or blue, with passions and pettinesses, with stomachs as well as souls, longing and lusting, marked in fact with all the lights and all the shadows that characterize our strange sleep-rounded life. Read Mr. Bancroft, and you will find our fighting forefathers transformed into a Thebaïd of "lovers of speculative truth, *eagerly struggling to solve the problem of the universe!*" (This, too, *seriously*, at page 306, and without a single relieving *wink!*)

Not but that due deference should be shown to Panin, Gunning & Co.; not but that the relations between European diplomacies and the stupendous drama being enacted on the theatre of the New World should be clearly and adequately set down: but Mr. Bancroft's deference and devotion are certainly *un*due in the present volume. These far-off affairs can little interest an American reader—"the popular mind," according to the saying of Kant, "extricating itself from the accumulation of circumstantial histories by refusing to remember the past unless from the point of view in which it concerns itself."

Nor is Mr. Bancroft always as accurate in his statement of facts in European history as a far less pretentious treatment might well be. Thus, in his account of Britain's engagement of foreign troops, (chap. lvii.,) he falls into the gross error of confounding the state of things in Germany at the close of the Thirty Years' War, with the very different state of things in 1775! In a portrait of the Empress Catherine, of Russia—a portrait in which there is scarce a natural feature recognizable—he absurdly attributes to the young and simple girl, "from the moment she set her foot on Russian soil, the fixed purpose to seize the absolute sway and govern alone!" (p. 104.) As to Mr. Bancroft's views on the Eighteenth century, we are astonished that he should have fallen into the trivial current cant regarding an age to which nearly every element of modern political, social, and scientific progress is directly referable.

It is not, however, with Mr. Bancroft's *material* that we are primarily interested—few are in the position to concern themselves with *that*; but with his method of *using* his material, which we may all feel an intelligent interest in.

Mr. Bancroft is nothing if not *effective*. This has led him to the adoption of a style in which it would be difficult to tell the truth. For the conditions of rhetoric are inexorable, and if facts will not point an antithesis or round a period, then let fancy do it! When Mr. Bancroft wishes to say that Michael Cresap brought a company of twenty-five young men with him across the Alleghanies, he puts it that they "came swift as a roe, or a young hart, over the mountains!" (p. 63.) When he wishes to characterize the action of the oppressor's wrong, he has it that "the *ray* from the eternal *fountain* of justice suffers a deflection as it falls from absolute princes upon their subjects." (p. 121.) The impossibility of his stating a simple fact in a simple manner appears on almost every page, and even in the binding of the volume and the headings of the chapters. He attitudinizes in the sub-title of the present volume, which he phrases thus: "*America* declares itself independent." The greatness of the event would doubtless justify a grand designation, but Mr. Bancroft would do well to remember that the facts of geography are not to be lightly dealt with. Are we to see the same spirit in the Berkleyan line, "Westward the *course* of," etc., which Mr. Bancroft puts on the back of his volume, under the popular euphuism, "Westward the *star* of," etc.

This same habit of mind—Mr. Bancroft's besetting sin—appears in his constant tendency to put character and conduct into striking positions and strong lights. The theatrical air which persons and events are thus made to assume is at times quite curiously ludicrous. The episode of Sergeant Jasper at Fort Moultrie will illustrate. In Garden's "Anecdotes of the Revolution," (p. 90,)—an authoritative and cotemporary book,—the story is told in the following simple and natural manner: "The flag-staff of the fort having been shot away very early in the action, Jasper leaped down upon the beach, took up the flag, fixed it to a sponge-staff, and, regardless of the incessant firing of the shipping, mounted and planted it on the rampart." This narrative, subjected to the conditions of the "dignity of history," reappears in Bancroft in this magnificent metamorphosis:

> —"Behold! his flag disappears from their eyes. Fearing that his colors had been struck, they prepared to meet the invaders at the water's edge, trusting in Providence and preferring death to slavery.
>
> In the fort, William Jasper, a Sergeant, perceived that the flag had been cut down by a ball from the enemy, and had fallen over the ramparts. 'Colonel,' said he to Moultrie, 'don't let us fight without a flag.'
>
> 'What can you do?' asked Moultrie; 'the staff is broken off.' 'Then,' said Jasper, 'I'll *fix it on a halberd, and place it on the merlon of the bastion next the enemy*,' and leaping through an embrasure, and braving the thickest fire from the ship, he took up the flag, returned with it safely and planted it, as he had promised, on the summit of the merlon."
>
> "The calm sea gleamed with," etc.; "the almost vertical sun of midsummer glared from a cloudless," etc. (pp. 406, 407.)

Could the force of distortion further go? Here is a simple, brave, unsophisticated fellow, (for, after the action, on being offered a commission he declined it, modestly adding that were he made an officer his "comrades would be constantly blushing for his ignorance," and he "would be unhappy, feeling his own inferiority,") mouthing in the strain of a mountebank who had swallowed a military lexicon, about fixing the flag "on a *halberd*, (Bancroftè for *sponge-staff*,) and placing it on *the merlon of the bastion next the enemy!*"

Mr. Bancroft frequently attempts to produce a sort of liveliness (of the *leaden* sort) by taking individuals out of their natural relations, and bringing them before the footlights as *dramatis personæ*. Chas. Lee he evidently has it in mind to make play the *villain*. Taking his cue from a recent monograph on the "Treason of Major-General Charles Lee," (which he uses throughout with his usual utter ignoring of credit,) and merging all modifying and mitigating traits, he draws him the villain *pur et simple*; such a villain as during the "storm and stress" period of Teutonic tragedy, discoursed with his mate over foaming flagons *r-r-revenge*, in deep undertones and ominous scowls. Unhappily, these Drawcansir desperadoes, so sublime before the footlights, are out of place in a serious history. Lee was a conceited charlatan—a double traitor, too, as recent documents have shown; but he was on many occasions during the Revolution of undeniable service, and it is neither historical nor specially dignified to ignore it. He is a weak painter that resorts but to exclusion and emphasis—whose types are all superlatives. Human nature is too complex for *that* treatment; for the devil himself has been made to don the purple plush of heaven, and even the good, as the Master of the secrets of Passion has it, may become

"Much more the better
For being a little bad."

Indeed, throughout, in his characterizations, one is constantly impressed that the traits enumerated are selected not so much with reference to their descriptive fitness as their fine sound. He seems to have made out a *catalogue raisonée* of certain metaphysical qualities, which, on occasion, he pulls out of the appropriate mental pigeon-hole and labels his subject withal. Among these he evidently considers "not gifted with insight into character" as a *piece de resistance*. It is amusing to note the variety of persons thus afflicted. Charles, Duke of Brunswick, was "not gifted with insight into character" (p. 257.) Mifflin was "not of deep insight" (p. 40.) Ditto as to John Adams; ditto as to Israel Putnam, who—strange in a Yankee tavern-keeper—was also "deficient in the reflective powers!" Indeed, his forte, next to painting a person *without* this characteristic, is to paint him *with*.

It is really surprising how he could have got over his ground with such absolute incapacity to convey any impression of vitality to his characters. At times, too, gross contradictions occur in his characterizations. Thus, in the portrait of Jefferson, we are told (p. 463) that he scorned metaphysics, ("scorning nothing but metaphysics,") while a few lines below it is affirmed that "*his instincts all inclined him to trace every fact to a general law*," and that he "*was an idealist by the irresistible bent of his character!*" Here, again, is his portrait of Samuel Chase (p. 77:) "His *unbending energy*, his scorn of semblance without substance, of servility, of plausible hypocrisy that glossed servility over, his *uncompromising energy* (*sic*) justly won," &c. This is certainly both slovenly thinking and slovenly writing. His constant strings of double-barreled epithets are equally imbecile: "profuse and not sordid," "brave and of unflinching courage," "sincere and spoke out his character with frank directness," &c., &c.

Mr. Bancroft loses no opportunity to bring in a figure, though those he is fond of employing belong to a class of veterans that have seen service enough to deserve being placed on the retired pension list, and whose bruised and battered bodies cry

"We have seen enough of action,
And of motion we!"

"Webs of history," "temples of fame," and "vestal fires of freedom," masquerade through his pages like skeletons in dominoes. And even in those instances where he gets beyond the stock platitudes he is equally infelicitous. His metaphors are not *inlaid*—they show none of that plastic fusing of object and image that marks the masters of imagery. Take the following Zoologic trope: "It will be found that as every class of invertebrate animals has *the forms of the same organs*, so an exact generalization establishes," &c., (p. 118.) He is not more successful with his Astronomy: "The fame which shines only in an eclipse [*shining* being common *in* an eclipse!] of that of others is necessarily transitory," (p. 120.) Or in his Cosmology: "From *immeasurable* distances in the material universe, the observer of the stars brings back word that the physical forces which rule our *neighborhood* maintain an all-pervading energy; and the records imbedded in the rocks, teaching how countless myriads of seasons have watched the sun *go forth from his chamber*," &c., where, amid so much sublimity, it would be unfair to be too exacting as to syntax!

Mr. Bancroft is never so happy as when he has an opportunity to apostrophize: sometimes it is "Our Language," which is "a spontaneous creation of *the many*," (whatever that may mean;) at others it is Bunker Hill, "crowned with a monument whose summit greets the ray of the morning and catches the eye of the" ancient mariner, etc.; or again, it is "The People," who "had grown weary of atrophied institutions, and longed to fathom the mystery of the *life of the public life*!" (*sic*, p. 248.) His imagination is of the most combustible stuff, and is always catching fire: like the excitable female in the Yankee poem,

"All ways to once her feelins flew,
Like sparks in burnt up tinder."

Give him the slightest opening and off he goes on a hyperbolic hippogriff! Has he to mention the Declaration of Independence? Presto! "The Declaration of Independence was silently but steadily preparing in the convictions of all the people; JUST AS *every spire of grass is impearled by the dews of heaven, and assists to reflect the morning sun!*"

Indeed, Mr. Bancroft's fancy is constantly playing football with transcendental functions, and "the archetypes of things," the "cognition of the immutable," &c., are tossed about with an utter disregard of the fact that plain mundane people have not even a bowing acquaintance with these lofty denizens of the upper circles.

But it is when he affects the profound that Mr. Bancroft is most hopeless. It is a melancholy business to read the sophomorical vacuities which he takes for philosophic thinking. He seems blind to the fact that thoughts have inherently just so much specific gravity, and that commonplace is simply commonplace, trick it out as you will in infinite verbiage. "It is a ridiculous thing," says my Lord Bacon, "and fit for satire, to see what shifts and contrivances these formalists have, what prospectives to make superficies, that hath only length and breadth, appear a *solid*, that hath also *depth*."

The relations in which Mr. Bancroft introduces his profundities often vastly heighten the ludicrous effect. In a chapter on the Causes of the Revolution, (in which, by the way, the dynamical principle, or primal impulse, is nowhere made clear,) two-thirds of the pages are occupied with showing how "the twin sciences of the stars and of the earth establish the cosmical unity of the material Universe in all that we can know of time and space." This is only equaled by his preface to the Battle of Lexington, in a previous volume, which consists of a review of the development of German Metaphysics!

In the 48th chapter we get into very deep waters. The title of it is "The Question between Britain and America," and his mode of stating the problem can be equaled only by the mystic puzzle of the evolution of the elephant from the subjective. It is not pleasant to contemplate the delirium of a mind, possessed of talent otherwise worthy of respect; and the present writer has no desire to call attention to what would, in all likelihood, be simply silently skipped by the reader of Mr. Bancroft's volume. Only prayer and fasting, we fear, can be of service here.

It is undeniable that Mr. Bancroft has a genuine historical capacity. He has a positive talent for disentangling political complexities. He has also passages that prove him capable of seriating events into a compact narrative, and clothing it in direct and natural language. That he has rendered great service to American History by his laborious researches into the original sources of information, is also undisputed, though in this regard the latter volumes of his work are nearly valueless from the complete absence of all references. But the public consciousness is rapidly awaking to the fact that he has not produced what can stand as a History of the United States. He has given us neither a vivid and spirited narrative, nor a truly scientific history—either of which would have been welcome.

In fact it remains to write the History of the United States: "unbedaubed with patriotic rouge," as Mr. Hildreth has it—who, it is due to say, has given us an admirably clear and systematic narrative of the facts of American History.

To this end mere fine writing will be of very little help. And how poor are all exaggerations and labored efforts! Even for the purposes of the Artist, reality is always the best.

Here is the History of the United States—of all Histories the most epic, grand and memorable—rendered nauseating by the treatment to which it has been subjected!

We have no History of the organic compact of These States, written according to the great modern law of historic treatment—the dependency of facts on ideas. Events divorced from the spiritual facts wherein alone they subsist are shadows and a lie; and the problem is to trace the process—always sacred and a miracle—whereby ideas incarnate themselves in institutions and ages.

We have no History of These States, viewed as illustrations of the laws of Sociology—no scientific treatment of their political economy, productive forces and social physics.

With these materials and methods he must be fully equipped who shall fitly write the History of These States. We have learned to make new demands on History. The age that has produced the Critical Method of Niebuhr; the Social and Economical Analysis of Buckle and John Mill, and the stupendous power of characterization of Thomas Carlyle, can ill rest satisfied with historic "dignities" and the used-up formulas of "Philosophy teaching by example!"

The American Revolution.

Frank Moore's *Diary of the Revolution* continues to attract attention in Europe. It is about to appear in Leipsic, from a translation by Dr. Koeppner. Among the recent critical notices of it by the English journals, is the following from the *Guardian* of June 13, which shows that the design of the editor has been pretty fully appreciated; that the people or *pole-horses* were quite as necessary in the revolutionary contest as the *leaders*, who occupy the prominent positions in the popular histories of the United States. The *Guardian* says:

"The Diary shows us the Revolution, not as it was guided, reflected on and spoken of, by its statesmen and chiefs, but as it was viewed and commented on in the general public of the colonies. It does not give us the words, or the authentically recorded doings of Franklin and Washington; but the gossip of the farmers and citizens about the grievances, the political measures, the military operations round them, the representations and comments of the more obscure spokesmen of the contending parties, the impressions which were received and transmitted in the less-informed but more violent and reckless classes of society. It exhibits a picture of colonial journalism which, vulgar, unscrupulous and foul-mouthed as it is, was probably not far behind that which passed current for public writing in England. It preserves the grandiloquent celebrations of patriotic valor, generalship and self-devotion, which made out of every trifling conflict a battle fit to rank with the most famous ones in history. Mr. Moore professes to give the memorials of both parties, and to a certain extent he does so; but naturally, the articles, narratives, letters, lampoons of his successful countrymen are the most numerous, and leave a very forcible impression of Yankee power of abuse, long-windedness and bombast. The book is rich in anecdotes of the sufferings endured by one party, and the atrocities inflicted by the other, according as each alternately was in the power of the other, or had the upper hand. There is pretty conclusive evidence of rough usage and unsparing severity, but also, as is natural enough, of utter recklessness as to exaggeration and extravagance of statement. We have glimpses, too, of the way in which the eventful contest told on the habits and feelings of domestic life; of its effect on the colonial ladies, on the teaching and position of the clergy; and how its striking events and heroes were commemorated in the names given to children born while it was going on. The interest of the book consists in the way in which it preserves, what is so evanescent in its first forms, yet often so permanent in its effects on men's current thoughts and associations, the coarse popular views and beliefs, and the strong popular passions which prevailed at the time of the Revolution."

THE BARBARISM OF SLAVERY.

A Letter from a Country Clergyman to Senator Sumner.

To Hon. Charles Sumner—*Dear Sir:* I presume I am indebted to the fact of my name being on a clerical list for the reception of a document, franked "C. Sumner," which, on opening, I find to be a copy of your late speech on Slavery, in the Senate of the United States. I had previously read that speech in the New-York Times, which, as usual, gave an excellent report. Before reading it, your name was in my memory as an unjust sufferer; now I cannot think of you otherwise than as a man who has nursed wrath four years, and at last taken his revenge. I do not believe you have improved your position, added to your personal comfort, or increased your influence.

It is not, however, my intention now to treat your speech with personalities. It may or may not be of importance to you to know the opinion a country parson holds; nor will it, perhaps, interest you to learn that he is a New-England man, with all his native love of Liberty, and native admiration of fearless, free speech. It further may not affect one of your intellect, which must be above the weakness of accounting for a man's views by his accidental social or political surroundings, to say that I have no personal interest in the profits of Slavery, or, at least, none, except such remote ones as necessarily belong to a citizen of a country in which Slavery exists and acts as an element of production.

My only object now is to present one point which your speech wholly overlooks; and which, to my plain reason, vitiates the whole argument. Your title is "The Barbarism of Slavery," and your subject is only "The Barbarism amid Slavery." It is not necessary to say to such a mind as yours, that between these two little words is a difference of meaning which wholly alters the aspect of the question. Establish your point that Barbarism is of Slavery—that is, a natural consequence and necessary fruit of it—and you have a position, towards which the quiet multitudes of honest and earnest men which underlie and sustain our body politic, would surely if slowly come; while their presence with you would simply be the victory of your cause.

But, Sir, your speech does not touch this essential point. It contains many shocking recitals, presented in artistic order, argued with indisputable skill, stamped with eloquence, and sealed at the end of paragraphs with ringing blows of—*earnestness*, your friends would say,—*passion*, such as I,—and *malignity*, your enemies. To what, however, do all these recitals and their adjuncts amount? Simply to the fact that barbarism exists where Slavery is in our Southern States; not that it pervades the whole community—not that it has grown up in that community, but only that cases of it can be found there, which are capable of being wrought with telling effect into tales and speeches.

Who, in his senses, ever thought of denying this fact? Who could expect anything else from the importation of thousands of barbarians? Savages of the lowest type were the ancestors of these slaves, and what more natural than that they should retain even yet some of their ancient traits? Who wonders or denies that they have imbued their master's children to some extent with their own character, and are themselves suffering the consequences, now those children are grown. If you had multiplied your instances a thousand-fold, you would only at last have shown, not that the system of Slavery as existing in the Southern United States tends to barbarism, but simply that it has not yet succeeded in curing and eradicating the barbarism which all our ancestors joined in importing.

There are faults enough in Southern character and evils enough in Southern society, but they do not so manifestly preponderate on that side, that Northerners can all afford to be Nathans. There are others besides Octoroons, who succumb to the powers of social evil, and live and die in shame. The Northern apportionment of capital and labor, accompanied by Northern license of opinion, act upon personal liberty, honor, and purity, with a deadly pressure, that the mere formal assertion of individual freedom does not remove nor effectually lighten. I mention this comparison, not as an argument that the social order of the North is no better than that of the South; on the contrary, it is evidently much to be preferred. It is only for the purpose of showing that evils exist everywhere, and it is just as fair to charge those which a skillful tale-weaver, or acute speech-maker might draw from Northern life, to the essential principles of Northern social order, as it is to assign barbarian for an outgrowth of Southern social order.

Now, Sir, if you care anything for the opinion of that multitude which seldom speaks, but is always bearing up the pillars of our national fabric; which, indeed, constitutes those pillars, on which alone enduring fame is inscribed; if you wish to stand forth in your generation, and be remembered by posterity, as a true statesman, then banish passion, partisanship and revenge, and take this subject up next time upon its real merits. If you can show that Southern Slavery has made the descendants of Africans worse barbarians than their ancestors, or even worse than their cotemporaries in their native land, then you may justly entitle such a production "The Barbarism *of* Slavery." But now you simply make a mistake in logic, which is unworthy your genius and training, and productive of no good to yourself or your united native land. A Country Parson.

AFFAIRS IN ROCHESTER.

How the Fourth was Spent—Review of the Genesee Fleet—Excitement in Prospect.

Rochester, N. Y., Friday, July 6, 1860.

Our programme of celebration for the Fourth was intrusted to the "Genesee River Fleet;" an organization which owns twenty-five or thirty row-boats, some of which are the work of the best makers.

Of the six-oared boats, among them are the *Post-boy*, champion of the river, lapstreak; the *Tommy Burns*; the *Florida*, dug-out, 40 feet long; *Chas. B. Hill*, lapstreak; the *Eagle*, the *Louise*, the *Naiad*, and the *Resolute*. Among the four-oared boats are some of the best of the class in the country. There is the *Young Tommy*, formerly the *Wm. Lisle*, a shell-boat, built by Tim Donoghue, of Newburgh, 42 feet long; the *Meerschaum*, a shell, built by McKay, of Toronto; the *Grapeshot*, lapstreak, built by Ben Ridley, besides the *Sylvie Ben Ridley*, *Adelstayne*, *Arrow*, *Ranger*. The Union Club has also just received a new shell boat from Newman, of New-York. Besides these, numerous double and single sculls and wherries, make our fleet one of the largest in the country.

The whole is under the immediate supervision and direction of Commodore Chas. B. Hill.

The programme for the celebration consisted of an afternoon parade and review of the fleet, and a grand display of fire-works from the boats in the evening. At 3½ o'clock from five to ten thousand persons had assembled upon the banks to witness the aquatic display. The boats appeared beautifully decked with flowers and evergreens. Among the most attractive were the *Post Boy*, *Tommy Burns*, *Naiad*, *Louise*, *Sylvie*, *C. B. Hill* and *Ranger*.

Hardly had the boats formed in line ready for starting, when a shower which had been threatening to deluge the crowd broke over it and caused those who composed it to seek shelter. The delay caused by the rain was only temporary, however, and as soon as the sun shone again, the boats were reviewed by Commodore Tuthill and Vice-Commodore De La Mater, of the Hudson River Navy.

Among the guests of the Rochester Navy were two Toronto Clubs, the Shakespeare Club, Champion of the Lakes, and the Hibernian Club. They brought with them their four-oared shell boats, *As You Like It*, and the *Lalla Rookh*. Both appeared upon the river at the review, though they did not take part in it, and won much applause. In a match between the Shakespeare boat and the champion four-oared boat of the Genesee fleet, the *Grapeshot*, which took place after the review, the *As You Like It* beat the *Grapeshot* with apparent ease. This ended the afternoon exhibition and the boats returned to their different houses to prepare for the evening exhibition. The grand display of fireworks announced for the evening did not take place on account of a heavy shower which commenced about 7 o'clock, much to the disappointment of all. A match for a race of 4 miles, for $100 a side, between the Canadian Clubs *As You Like It* and the *Lalla Rookh*, transpired on the morning of the 5th. Some difficulty was experienced in making a start, and unfortunately the word "Go" was finally given before the crew of the *Lalla Rookh* were in readiness. In their haste to get off the man at the stroke-oar slipped and fell backwards. Each of the oarsmen back of him was in turn knocked over, and Capt. Murphy, who was pulling the bow-oar, was pitched head foremost into the river. Recovering his place in the boat as speedily as possible, the crew went to work with a will, but the *As You Like It* had by this time opened a wide space between herself and competitor, and came in to the stake boat first. The time made was as follows:

	As You Like It.	Lala Rookh.
First two miles	14 m.	14 m. 30 s.
Second two miles	14 m 3s.	14 m. 17 s
Time	28 m. 3s.	28 m. 47 s,

Not discouraged by this defeat, the crew of the *Lalla Rookh* immediately tendered another challenge, but no definite arrangement for a second contest could be made. A purse of $100 was made up for the *Lalla Rookh* by those who witnessed the mishap.

With the visit of the Chicago Zouaves, who are expected to arrive here on Monday, our annual regatta on Wednesday, a match game at base-ball between the Excelsior Club of Brooklyn, and one of our Clubs, and of cricket between the Rochester and Buffalo Clubs, the week bids fair to be an exciting one.

MASCHOPHES.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Notices of Religious Movements—Spirit of the Press.

The impending dissolution of copartnership between the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, so far as their Home Missionary work is concerned, continues to be the leading topic of discussion in the prominent religious papers. The *Evangelist* announces the issue of the elaborate report presented to the late General Assembly by the Commission appointed to investigate the relations of the Presbyterian Church to the work of Home Missions. It gives the following abstract of this important document:

"The report is largely historical. To present the whole subject of the relations of the Presbyterian Church to the work of Home Missions, it was necessary to go back to the very beginning of that work, which carries us far into the last century. Tracing these down to a later day, the report next gives the origin of the American Home Missionary Society, showing how it grew out of an earlier organization—the United Domestic Missionary Society—which was formed and supported chiefly by Presbyterians, and how, after a change of name and form, Presbyterians, almost alone, carried it on their shoulders for years after. These statements are not made vaguely, but confirmed by the statistics of contributions from different States, by which it appears that *six years after the Home Missionary Society was organized, the single State of New-York gave to it more than all the States of New-England together*. The report then proceeds to state the principles on which the Society was organized, as laid down in its constitution, and its official declarations and engagements. Next follow the relations between the Society and the Presbyterian Church. The report then details the action of the General Assembly, in creating the Committee on Church Extension and the necessities which fully justified it; and then shows the gradual changes in the policy and rules of the Home Missionary Society, its high-handed course in cutting off Churches and Presbyteries; closing with the present attitude of the two denominations and of the Executive Committee."

In an appendix is the correspondence between the Commission of the Assembly and the Executive Committee of the Home Missionary Society. The *Observer* states the questions at issue at great length, and has no doubt that the problem of separation will be worked out in a manner becoming a great Christian denomination that understands its duty. The *Independent* contents itself with two paragraphs on the subject. In one it charges the *Evangelist* with "inventing facts" in speaking of the annual sermon before the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, and in the other it asserts that denominationalism rather than Christianity actuated the original Church extensionists in their action.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard*, of this City, having explicitly denied the statement charging Rev. Dr. Cheever with tolerating a slaveholder in the Church of the Puritans, the *Observer* produces the following letter from the husband of the lady who herself held the slaves in her own name and for her own benefit, that Dr. Cheever may answer it at his leisure, if the denial was made by his authority:

New-York, March 23, 1860.

Dear Sir: At your request, I write this note to say that my wife was a member of the Church of the Puritans of this City from its commencement in 1846 up to about the close of 1856 or beginning of 1857, when she was regularly dismissed at her own request. During all this time she was in constant attendance upon Dr. Cheever's preaching, except when absent on visits to her friends in Kentucky.

She was a slaveholder during her entire connection with this Church, *which fact was well known to Dr. Cheever. He also knew, from conversations with her, that she considered it right to hold slaves, as well for her own benefit as for that of the slaves.*

Very truly yours, —— ——

The names are suppressed solely out of regard to the feelings of the lady in question, but they are at the service of any one who may take the trouble to call for them at the office of the *Observer*.

The *Observer* makes a few comments on the propriety of allowing unlicensed candidates for the ministry to preach the Gospel. The practice, it thinks, is one to be first regulated and then encouraged—not to be restrained and prohibited; in other words, students of theology in training for the ministry, should be required, under certain prescribed circumstances, to employ their gifts in speaking, in social and public meetings, from the early stages of their ministerial education. In seminaries, neophytes may have difficulty in obtaining such opportunities, but they can find the desired room for exercising their talents if they would spend their vacations in rural parishes working under the direction of the pastor.

The *North American Review*, for July, has an able article discussing the "Charities of Boston." No other city has spent so much on its public schools. This, however, cannot be called charitable expenditure. Leaving out of the calculation those institutions which are supported by municipal appropriations, and the assessment and contributions which are annually made for the support of churches, and societies for the improvement of their own members, the known charitable contributions of the people of Boston, for the last fifteen years, amount in all to $5,140,033 93. The whole amount is appropriated as follows, viz.:

"For religious objects, $1,220,726 71; for the relief of human suffering and want, $1,482,726 43; for education, $2,055,709 46; for monuments to eminent characters and public works of art, $168,784 50; for miscellaneous charities, $212,086 83. A large share of these contributions, under each of the above heads, has been given for expenditure in other portions of the country, and in all parts of the world. During these fifteen years Boston has contributed to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $322,045 15; to the Baptist Missionary Union, $85,000, and to the American Home Missionary Society, $95,084 67, which make the missionary contributions of the Congregational and Baptist churches alone, for this period, amount to considerably more than $400,000—as the Baptist Home Mission Society is not named. The contributions of the Methodists for similar purposes, during this time, also amount to $216,701 16; and those of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches—which we suppose to be Unitarian, and for corresponding objects, are $102,571 80. Under the head of education, the amount given in Boston to Harvard College is put down at not less than $706,333 96; for the Museum of Natural History at Cambridge at $75,000; and for Tufts College, (Universalist,) at Somerville, at $100,000."

A Glasgow (Scotland) merchant writes to the *Independent* to know whether Dr. Cheever's Church is really in such a destitute condition as to make it necessary to send a begging box around England and Scotland to get funds to sustain it. In reply, that journal advises benevolent foreigners to send a deputation of shrewd and careful business men to this City to investigate the question for themselves before they intrust their funds to unknown parties here. The *Independent* has itself come to the following conclusions: First, that there would be no difficulty in supporting the ministry in the Church in question if the members were united in each other and in their pastor. Second, that whatever may have been the original grounds of controversy and division in the Church, its present distractions have no connection whatever with the subject of Slavery. The quarrel is entirely upon personal grounds and side issues. Money contributed to the Church, as such, would not further the cause of Anti-Slavery. Let those who contribute take care that their funds do not go to pay lawyers' fees. Fourth, the church edifice stands upon leased ground, with an annual rent of $1,500, which in a few years may be advanced to $2,500. Fifth, in order to meet this liability and to support the Church in its divided state, there would be need of $50,000, which, as the land cannot be bought, would have to be invested as a sinking fund. Better raise $100,000, says the *Independent*, to buy a new location and build upon land owned by the Society. Sixth, there is no legal guarantee whatever that money given for the support of an Anti-Slavery pulpit will be appropriated to this use, for by the law of this State an ecclesiastical society consists of all persons who attend worship at a given place for a year, and contribute to its support, according to the usages of the society, and it might possibly happen that the majority of these persons may consist of persons opposed to evangelical religion. In conclusion, the *Independent* advises its English and Scotch friends to express their zeal for Anti-Slavery in a direct testimonial to Dr. Cheever. Every pew-owner in his Church, except one, is opposed to this appeal for aid; two rival sextons officiate at the Church, and the late election for Trustees is still contested before the Courts. In such a quarrel the British public cannot intelligently take part. At the same time the *Independent* repudiates, in the most decided terms, the claims which Dr. Cheever sets up of being the only American clergyman who denounces Slavery from the pulpit. It anticipates that he will meet the question boldly in any form in which it may be presented to him during his foreign tour."

The Boston *Pilot* writes "reluctantly" of Giuseppe Garibaldi, "but the late doings of the chieftain, and the fulsome praises showered upon him by the dishonest English and the gullible American Press, make it imperious on it to lay before its readers such traits of the history of the man as will enable them to judge of his character, to fathom the depth of his intention and to divine the future of his operations." After this introduction, the *Pilot* traces Garibaldi's career. Having stated facts in its own way, it pronounces "Garibaldi, unqualifiedly, an enemy to his country, a mad and senseless marauder." "That he has no honesty in him his antecedents prove to evidence." and then alluding to the title which Garibaldi's admirers have bestowed on him, the *Pilot* concludes with the following eloquent burst:

"*Thou*, second Washington!—*Europe's hope*, indeed! as if the hope of Europe depended from the realization of schemes invented by those who set at defiance the sanctity of an oath, and the promises of a revelation. *Second* Washington, forsooth!—Shame to the American, and the American of New-England, who associates the noble and hallowed name of Washington with the mire and the filth, the dishonesty and the brigandage of mauraudiug and soulless Garibaldians!"

The *Metropolitan Record* says: "The Catholics of our City seem determined to show how deeply they sympathize with the beloved head of our holy church, Pius IX., by the generous manner in which they are responding to the appeal recently made by the Most Rev. Archbishop. In the Cathedral the contributions last Sunday had reached the sum of $2,500, and one gentleman, a German, handed in to the Archbishop his own contribution, amounting to $600. In the other churches the appeal has been met in the same liberal spirit, and all seem to be actuated by a noble and generous rivalry in the matter."

Religious Services To-morrow.

Rev. Frank Remington will preach at Palace Garden Music Hall, at 3½ P. M.

Rev. Charles E. Harris officiates as usual at the Greene-street M. E. Church.

Spiritualism will be discussed at Lamartine Hall, at 3½ and 7½ P. M.

Rev. W. A. Bartlett will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-avenue, near Hoyt-street, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Rev. O. D. Miller, of Nashua, N. H., will preach for the Fourth Universalist Society of Brooklyn, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ P. M.

Rev. Sidney A. Caroy will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, at 10½ A. M., and 8 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. James Caughey, who leaves for Europe on the 18th inst., will preach in the Seventh-street M. E. Church, between Second and Third avenues, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Elder M. B. Czechowski will preach at No. 131 Sands-street, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. and at 2½ and 7½ P. M. The morning service will be conducted in Polish, the afternoon in French, and the evening in English.

The Stanton-street Presbyterian Church will worship, while their new church is in process of erection, in the Lecture-room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, northeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions in Admiralty.

DAMAGE TO CARGO—BILL OF LADING—BURDEN OF PROOF.

Joshua Atkins et al. vs. *August Horrman.*—This was an action brought in the U. S. District Court before Judge Betts, by the owners of the ship *Seth Sprague*, to recover freight on some pipes of wine brought on the ship from Rotterdam to New-York in May, 1859, consigned to the respondent. The defence was that a pipe of wine worth more than the freight was lost on the passage by carelessness. This pipe, on arrival of the vessel, was found to have one head pressed in so that the wine had leaked out. The libelants proved that the cargo was well stowed and dunnaged, and proved also that the head of the cask had been made thinner in the middle on the inside than at the sides, and argued that by reason of this the cask had been unable to bear the necessary weight of the cargo.

Held by the Court That the proof clears the ship of negligence in the lading and carriage of the goods, and the defendant does not, by a preponderance of proof, show that the loss was not ascribable to the insufficiency or defect of the casks.

That the bill of lading renders the ship responsible for no more than the good appearance of the casks externally, and for all just care and stowage of it in transportation. Occult and material defects in the cask are not at the risk of the carrier, but are presumptively at that of the freighter.

Decree for libelants for the freight, with a reference to a Commissioner to compute the amount.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict; for respondent, Mr. Hart.

CHARTER PARTY—SEAWORTHINESS OF VESSEL.

Frank H. West et al. vs. *The Schooner Paradise.*—This was an action to recover damages for an alleged breach of a charter of the schooner for a voyage from this port to Port au-Piatt and back in the Summer and Fall of 1857. The libelants claimed that the vessel did not sail on the day agreed, was not kept right, staunch and well fitted, as agreed upon, but that after the vessel was a few days out, she split her mainsail, owing to its defectiveness, and the schooner was compelled to put back to Newport and get a new one, which detained the vessel several days and occasioned a loss on the voyage. Damages were claimed to about $3,000. The claimants of the vessel denied any breach of the charter or any damages.

Held by the Court—That the libel did not aver that the contract was on time, or that damage was caused by not sailing on a specified day; and moreover, on the proof the delay of the vessel till the day she sailed was by mutual assent of the parties.

That the vessel was accepted without exacting a new mainsail; that she was seaworthy, and the detention was caused by a peril of the sea, for which the claimants are not responsible.

That the proofs do not establish any legal ground for the claim to damages.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr and Benedict; for claimants, Messrs. D. A. and R. C. Hawkins.

Ambrose Bent vs *278 Logs of Mahogany and Frank West et al.*—This was a cross-action by the owner of the schooner *Paradise*, to recover the charter money under the charter sued on in the previous action. The testimony did not materially vary in the two suits.

Decree for libelant, with a reference to compute the amount of damages.

Practice in Supplementary Proceedings.

Benjamin F. Town vs. *The Safeguard Insurance Company.*—In this case the officer of the corporation was examined as a witness on supplementary proceedings against the corporation. The following opinion has been delivered by Justice Robertson, of the Superior Court:

Robertson, J.—Examinations on supplementary proceedings to a judgment can only be extended to the discovery of the property in the possession or control of the defendant, which he can deliver over. If in the possession of another, no matter how fraudulent the transfer, no order can be made to compel him to deliver the property, and, therefore, no questions can be put to the debtor, or a witness, to discover the fraud. Such an examination is a fishing one, and was not the object of such proceedings. The remedy of the creditor is by direct proceedings against the fraudulent assignee when the good faith of the assignment is in issue. The difficulty of ascertaining the disposition of property does not justify the assumption of this unlimited jurisdiction.

The witness in this case, as an officer of the company, takes the place of a debtor in an ordinary case, and is not bound to go further in making disclosures than answering what has become of the property of the defendants, so as to see whether it can be delivered. The questions, therefore, to that extent, must be allowed. The questions not having been submitted to me I cannot specify which comes within the rule now laid down.

Liability of Railroad Companies.

Richard Canovan vs *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—This was an action before Judge McCarthy, in the Marine Court, brought by the plaintiff against the defendants to recover the value of a horse killed, and a wagon broken to pieces by defendants' cars.

The plaintiff alleged that the negligence of the defendants in not fencing the track of the Harlem road was the cause of the loss of his horse and wagon, and insisted that for that reason they were liable for the damages he had sustained. The defence was that the defendants by a special contract with the Harlem Company ran over that track, and that the Harlem Company were bound to fence their own track, the defendants not having stipulated to keep the fences in repair; also, that the plaintiff was himself negligent in the matter. After hearing the case, Judge McCarthy held that the plaintiff contributed towards the accident by his own negligence, and the New-Haven Company were not bound to keep the fences of the Harlem track in repair. Complaint dismissed, and judgment for defendants.

This decision, as to the second point, differs with a recent judgment of the Common Pleas, in a case the facts of which were identical, and against the same Company, for an accident by which a cow was killed on the same track. In that case it was held that any Company who ran cars over the Harlem track, entered into an implied contract with the public to keep the fences in repair, just as much as if it were their own road: that, in fact, for all purposes of that action, the Harlem track became the track of the defendants.

Mr. Wilson for plaintiff; F. S. Tallmadge for defendants.

The Patent Coal Tar Varnish.

William H. Johnson vs. *John S. Irick, et al.*—This was an action for damages for an alleged breach of contract, and was tried before Justice McCarthy, in the Marine Court. The defendants, who are proprietors of an iron foundry in New-Jersey, furnished to the City of Brooklyn a large quantity of pipe, for conveying water through the streets of that city. The plaintiff complained that in July, 1859, he entered into a contract with the defendants, by which, at a stipulated price, he agreed to apply to 1,200 tons of said pipe a certain bituminous coating, known as "Patent Coal Tar Varnish," the object of which was to prevent cohesion and oxidation in the pipes, and that he had been permitted by the defendants to apply said coating to only part of the amount stated, although the work was entirely satisfactory. The defendants denied the contract as to amount, and set up a counter claim. The Judge charged the jury that, if they found for the plaintiff on the issue of fact, he was entitled to the whole amount of the profits which would have accrued to him had he completed his contract. The case, which has been on trial for several days, yesterday resulted in a verdict for plaintiff, the jury assessing the damages at $350.

Mr. A. S. Van Duzer, for the plaintiff; Mr. C. N. Black, for the defendants.

Judgements against the City.

MORE MOTIONS TO VACATE.

Grant H. Adams vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is a motion to vacate a judgment for $1,420 83, obtained by the plaintiff against the City.

The plaintiff was Health Warden of the Eighteenth Ward, and was removed from office on the 15th of May, 1858.

The action was brought for salary subsequent to the removal from office, the plaintiff still claiming title thereto.

The action was referred to James M. Smith, Ex-Recorder, who reported in favor of the plaintiff, no defence having been put in.

Motion is now made to vacate the judgment by the Comptroller, upon the allegation of fraud—fraud or collusion being presumed from the fact that no defence was put in upon the trial before the Referee.

The case now came up before justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers, and was postponed until the 20th, when it will be submitted upon printed points and disposed of.

Wm. Curtis Noyes for motion; F. H. Churchill and R. Busteed opposed.

Hoyt vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case will be submitted and disposed of in like manner and together with the case of Adams.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Cook* vs. *Farmer.*—Motion denied.

Fellows vs. *Quelet et al.*—Motion granted without stay. Motion to open default to be heard on the 16th of July.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 13.

$1,000	Indiana St. 5s	89	110	Mich. Cen. R.	53
30,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Reg	102⅜	71	do	53⅛
500	Indiana St. 2½s	61⅛	50	do	53⅜
16,000	Virginia State 6s	91⅛	50	do	53½
48,000	Missouri State 6s	82	150	do s60	53⅛
35,000	do	81⅞	50	do	53¾
500	California St. 5s	89½	50	do s10	53¾
2,000	Cal. Large Bs. 7s	88	50	do	53⅞
20,000	E R. 3d M Bs '83	94	450	do	54
16,000	E. R. 4th M Bs.	74	150	do b60	54
1,000	H Riv R. 3d M.	91½	300	do b30	54
1,000	Har. R. 1st M.	99⅞	50	do b10	54
1,000	M So 1st M. Bs	90	400	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17¾
2,000	Mich. So 2d M.B.	63	150	do b10	17¾
5,000	do	63½	500	do b30	17⅞
1,000	H R 3d M Bs	8 ½	100	Ind'lis & Cin. R.	42½
15,000	M. S. S. F. Bs	79⅞	81	do	42
2,000	L.E.&W.1stM.B	68¼	25	M. S. & N.I.G.S b60	38
1,000	do	68	1350	do	38⅛
5,000	Clev.&Tol.S.F B3	76	300	do b10	38½
170	Merchants' Bk	107½	200	do b60	38½
40	Bank of Commerce	100	50	do b60	38⅝
24	Ocean Bank	99¼	250	do b30	38⅝
50	Phoenix Bank	107	100	do b30	38⅛
76	Canton Co	20	100	do s30	38⅛
55	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	96¾	100	do s60	38
60	Pac. Mail S'p Co.	91	57	Panama Railroad	127
77	Erie Railroad	20¾	25	do s10	127
1054	New-York Cen. R.	84	50	do s30	127
50	do s10	84	200	Ill. Cen. R. S b60	66¾
200	do b30	84⅛	30	do	66½
750	do	84⅛	400	do	66⅝
50	do b10	84⅛	50	do b10	66¾
700	do b60	84¼	850	do	66¾
400	do s60	84	25	do b10	67
200	Hudson River R.	49¾	100	do b60	67
150	do	49⅞	300	do b30	67
50	do s10	49⅞	53	Cleve C. & C R.	92½
250	do	50	100	Cle. & Pitts. R.	9
700	do b10	50	600	Ga. & Chic. R b60	67
200	do b60	50¼	100	do b30	67
100	Harlem Railroad	14	113	do	66¾
400	do b10	14	100	do s30	66¾
550	do	14⅛	50	do s60	66⅝
400	do	14¼	350	do s60	66¾
800	do b10	14¼	850	do	66⅞
500	Harlem R. Pref.	41¾	450	Clev. & Tol. R s60	34½
50	do b10	41¾	1100	do	34¾
300	do b30	41⅞	100	do s30	34¾
76	Reading Railroad	43¼	150	do	34⅞
750	do	43⅜	1000	do b30	35
100	do s10	43⅜	100	do b15	35
650	do	43½	500	Chic. & Rk. Is. R	73¼
340	do b60	43¾	100	do b30	73⅜
100	Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	75⅞	100	do b15	73⅜
6	do	75¾	300	do	73⅜
100	do s60	75¾	400	do b60	73⅝
200	do b60	76¼	30	Erie R. Assented S.	20½

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 5s, '65	100½	200	Har. R. Pfd b60	41½
9,000	Tenn. 6s '90	90¼	200	do	41¼
500	N. C. State 6s	95	300	Reading R.	43⅛
2,000	do	95½	100	Michigan C. R.	53
32,000	Mo. State 6s	82	50	do s30	53
1,000	California S. 7s	89¼	300	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	17¾
1,000	Ill. Cen Rl'd. B.	93	25	do b60	18
5,000	C & T. S. F B.	76	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S. b30	38
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M B.	63	30	do	37¾
3,000	do	62½	200	do s10	37½
300	Penn. Coal Co.	85⅞	50	do b10	37¾
200	Chi, Bur. & Q R. b15	76	100	do b30	38
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	90¾	100	do s40	37
100	do b60	91	200	Ill. Cen. R. S b30	66½
400	N. Y. Cen. R	83⅞	10	do	66½
500	do b60	84	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	66½
300	do	83¾	400	Cleve. & Tol. R	34½
50	Hudson River R. s10	49⅞	100	do s15	34½
30	do	50	400	do s60	34½
30	Har. Railroad	14½	12	Chi. & R. I. R.	73
540	do b10	14	100	do	73¼

New-York Mining Board, July 13.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Copper F's M. Co.	11⅞	13	Pontiac	5⅜	5½
Central	9	9¾	Quincy	36	38
Franklin	25	27	Rockland	27¾	28
Hancock	6¾	7½	Superior	4	4½
Isle Royale	17⅛	17⅞	Hamilton	1	2
Mesnard	6¼	6¾	Columbian	3⅛	3¾
Minnesota	85½	—	Phenix	—	—
National	38½	40	Gardiner Hill	6⅞	7
North Cliff	3¾	4⅛	Guilford	3⅝	4
Pewabic	53	55	North State	2¾	3
Pittsburgh	65	65½	Silver Hill	1⅝	1⅞

The sales were:

10	Minnesota	85½	100	Columbian b30	3¼
200	Pontiac	5⅛	250	Gardiner b60	7
30	Rockland	27¼	250	do c	7
35	do	27¾	50	Isle Royale b30	17⅞
50	do b30	28	150	do s3	17¾

FRIDAY, July 13—P. M.

The demand for Stocks continues very active, and prices again advanced at the early Board, to-day, on most of the Share list. The business done is large, and, while there would seem to be much realizing by some of the *Bull* speculators who came in at lower prices, the eagerness of others to buy on 30@60 day options, and also for cash, is quite as manifest. After the formal adjournment of the morning session the market partially yielded on the Street, and some descriptions of the Western and New-York road Stocks were a fraction lower at the Second Board. The general tone, however, remained firm and decided to the hour of making up the closing quotations among the regular brokers. The sales of the day, altogether, amount to nearly the same total as yesterday, say 35,000 shares, and a fair proportion of business added from the Bond list of State Stocks and Railway Mortgages, nearly all of which show continued, and some of them increased firmness.

On the Railway list the two Michigan lines were most in request, in part, it is said, to supply ready stock on certain defaulting contracts, of which notice was given by the party failing to deliver, through the Chairman of the Stock Exchange, at the opening of the Board. Michigan Central advanced to 53¾, and Guaranteed Southern to 38½ ⅌ cent., part of this additional advance being lost at the Second Board. There was also a very large demand for Cleveland and Toledo, the stock touching 35 buyer a few days, for the first time, we believe, in a period of about two years. Illinois Central, Reading, Hudson and Harlem, also participated in the fresh advance, with a large business in each, and New-York Central sold up to 84 @84½ ⅌ cent. When Galena and Rock Island were called up, toward the last of the list, the disposition at the early Board was perhaps to supply the Stock at about the last price of yesterday in any way, cash or seller or buyer's option. But in the afternoon both Stocks held steadily on and closed somewhat firmer than the general list; Galena 67@67¼ ⅌ cent.

After the close of the Second Board the market rallied somewhat, and assumed a firm tone. New-York Central was held strongly at 83⅞@84. Southern Guaranteed was offered at 38, and Cleveland and Toledo was held at 35½, and is since held at 35¼@35⅜. The market closed strong, at the following prices:

U. S. 5s, '74	101¾@102	Harlem pref	41¼@41½
Tennessee 6s	90¾@90⅞	Reading	43@43⅛
Virginia 6s	91⅛@91⅝	Mich. Central	53⅛@53½
N. Carolina 6s	95¼@95½	Mich. South	17½@17¾
Missouri 6s	82@82⅛	Mich. Guarn'td	37⅜@38
Cal. 7s, n 1	89¼@89½	Panama	127@127½
Canton Co	19¾@20	Illinois Cent	66¼@66⅜
Cumb'd Coal	13@15	Cl., Col. & Cin	92⅛@92½
Pacific Mail	90¾@90⅞	Gal. & Chicago	67⅛@67¼
N. Y. Cen. R	83¾@84	Cleve. & Tol	35¼@35⅜
Erie	20¼@20½	Chi. & R. Isl'd	73½@73⅝
Hudson River	49⅞@50	Chi., B. & Q	75⅞@76
Harlem	14@14¼	Ill Central 7s	92@93

In State Stocks, the changes in price from yesterday were not important; Missouris again wanted at 82, while Tennessees fell of ⅛. In Railway Bonds, the Michigan Southern issues advanced again and rapidly, the Seconds to 63½ ⅌ cent. at one time, though closing 62½, and the Cleveland and Toledo Sinking Fund rose to 76 ⅌ cent. Erie Thirds and Fourths were in free demand, at the full rates made on the previous sales. An afternoon paper has the following information in regard to the extension of the second (overdue) mortgage of the Erie Company, which we have no doubt, from some previous intimations, is well founded:

"The Company, we understand, have consummated an arrangement which provides for the redemption of that portion of the overdue Second Mortgage bonds remaining unextended. The terms of the arrangement we are unable to learn, but if our information be correct, it contemplates placing at the hands of the managers sufficient means to entirely reëstablish the credit of the Company, by liquidating all floating obligations, thereby rendering a release of the concern from the Court in a few months both probable and practicable."

The bulk of the business in Exchange for the steamer *Adriatic* to-morrow has been done at 109⅞ on London, and 5.14⅜ on Paris. 60 days sight, or in like proportion at shorter sight, the difference of London interest being allowed. The exporters of Bullion generally prefer to draw at short sight or on demand, at this difference. The engagements of Gold and Silver positively entered at the ship's office at 3 o'clock this afternoon, amount to about $800,000, but some other moderate sums, we learn, will be added in the morning, placing the total near a million and a quarter. The shipment includes some further sums of Washoe silver, in ingots, just at hand from San Francisco.

We find no special alteration in the Money Market to-day. The employment of Money on temporary loan, as well as in discounts outside of Bank, is comparatively dull, notwithstanding the marked speculation on the Stock Exchange. So far from this movement increasing the supply of investment stocks on the Street, we learn that several considerable parcels of Federal and State Securities have been taken up for out of town account, and the temporary loans running upon them at 4½@5 ⅌ cent. paid off. Four or five different loans of this class were voluntarily paid up this forenoon to a single banking firm. On the speculative Shares so actively dealt in at the Board, the old-established Brokers on the Street command money readily at 5@5½ ⅌ cent. There is nothing new in discounts.

We learn that Mr. WILLIAM PATRICK, of SMITH & PATRICK, has been made a Director of the Merchants' Bank.

The sudden and large advance in certain of the Western Stocks this week has carried down a firm of Brokers in Philadelphia who have been selling short in this market. We regret to add that their correspondent here, a young member of the Stock Exchange, was compelled to give notice that he would be unable to make good the contracts for which he stands responsible on the Philadelphia account.

Mr. JOHN GARDNER, of Norwalk, Ohio, is made President *pro tem.* of the Cleveland and Toledo Road, in the absence of Mr. WARING, the President, in Europe.

Of the Cleveland and Erie Railroad, (Lake Shore,) for June, the earnings were:

June, 1860	$68,649 33
June, 1859	60,580 51
Increase	$8,068 82

The details of the earnings of the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad for the week ending July 8, were:

	1859. (8 working days.)	1860. (6 working days.)
Passengers	$11,788 91	$11,078 12
Freight	9,900 26	7,009 29
Mails, &c	1,000 00	1,000 00
Total	$22,689 13	$19,082 42

No freight trains July 4.

The following is the June statement of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad:

June, 1860	$374,437 59
June, 1859	350,444 16

The earnings of the Michigan Southern Road for the first week of July were:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers	$14,129 02	$15,262 33
Freight	8,927 80	13,184 73
Mails	1,034 96	1,034 49
Total	$24,091 78	$29,481 55
Increase		$5,389 77

The following is a statement of the earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad for the week ending July 8, 1860:

Passengers	$3,371 49
Freight	7,535 73
Mails and express	800 34
Total for the week	$16,707 56
Corresponding period in 1859	13,960 50
Increase in 1860	$2,747 06

The following is an extract from a letter from a merchant in Yorkshire, received per *Arabia*, with which we have been favored by a friend:

"You have no idea of the state of the weather; there have not been three consecutive days of fine weather for months, and to-day we are glad to get near the fire. Talk about the harvest being *late*. I don't believe that the finest weather possible, from now till September, can save the crops. There must be an immense deficiency. 'Hurrah, then, for the West,' you will say. However, as a rule, you know as corn goes up cotton goes down. Money, also, will be dearer, and the home trade bad, which lead to glutting foreign markets with our goods."

Another letter from England by the same steamer, dated from London to the *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"The fall of rain during the six months just ended is believed to have been about double the average, and the peculiarity is that while people are every week assuming that it must end at last, the quantity seems to be more copious each succeeding day. Still it is not believed by practical men that any very serious results have yet become inevitable. The visitation could not have occurred at a less critical time, and there is yet a possibility that a fine July and August may lead to the realization of a harvest of the most satisfactory kind. A great variety of miscellaneous crops have unquestionably derived great benefit. The point for anxiety lies in the fact that we have arrived at a date at which a further prolongation of rain and cold weather would certainly be fatal. The question of the realization of the hay crop, for instance, is one that must depend upon an immediate change. The accounts by the next two or three packets will therefore be those from which American readers must draw their conclusions."

The following is a statement of the receipts of the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company during the first week in July:

From Passengers	$4,435 92
From Freight, &c	4,446 82
Total	$8,882 74
Same week in 1859:	
From Passengers	$2,867 01
From Freight, &c	2,299 50
Total	$5,166 51
Increase in 1860	$3,716 23

We have received from Mr. NICOLAY a copy of his semi-monthly price current of Stocks and Bonds. Copies can be obtained at his office gratuitously.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	$3,203,843	$3,989,103	$4,490,746
Thrown on Market	2,176,444	3,978,025	4,471,630
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$25,510,383	$32,584,236	$56,922,676
Thrown on Market	31,000,570	62,236,949	55,685,001

The following was the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total receipts	$222,450 50
Payments	181,391 94
Balance	5,471,108 16

The receipts include $189,000 for Customs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 13, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last have been: 54 bbls. Ashes, 7,952 bbls Flour, 275 bbls. Corn Meal, 125,311 bushels Wheat, 126,211 bushels Corn, 59,400 bushels Oats, 916 pkgs. Provisions, and 511 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet, yet steady, at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Sales 82,000 ℔s. American Yellow at 34½c.@36c. ⅌ ℔.

COFFEE—The principal transactions have been in Rio, of which 12,000 bags have been disposed of since our last, chiefly on speculation, within a range of from 13½c.@14½c. ⅌ ℔., the market closing a shade higher.

COPPER—Has been inactive at old quotations.

COTTON—Has been lightly dealt in at previous prices. Sales, 500 bales.

FISH—Transactions have been generally limited, yet prices have not varied much.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in lively request to-day, in part, for export, at, however, irregular prices. We have heard of sales of 18,800 bbls, including superfine State, at $5 10@$5 20, chiefly $5 15@$5 20; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 35@$5 60, mainly at $5 40@$5 50; superfine Western, at $5 10@$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, $5 30@$5 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 35@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 50@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75, ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 20
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 30	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 60	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 80	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is in good supply and fair demand at our revised quotations. Sales have been reported of 2,700 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$5 85 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is in request, including superfine, at $5 10@$5 20, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 25@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; 1,450 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 45@$4 15 for fine and superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal sells slowly at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in limited request yet prices have been supported.

FRUIT—The demand has been quite moderate, and mainly for Raisins, including Layer at $2 60@$2 65, and Bunch at $2 50@$2 52½ ⅌ whole box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively sought after by shippers, millers and speculators, and holders have generally met the requirements of buyers freely at about former prices. Sales have been reported of 103,000 bushels, including white Indiana, at $1 44½ and $1 43, the latter price with freight and charges; red Western (Winter) at $1 36@$1 37; Milwaukee Club at $1 58@$1 30, chiefly at $1 28@$1 29; Chicago Spring at $1 25@$1 26, mainly at $1 25@$1 25½; very poor red Illinois at $1 20; inferior new white Southern at $1 50@$1 55; and inferior new red do. at $1 40@$1 45, ⅌ bushel. Corn is in brisk request at rather less firm rates. The reported transactions reach 98,000 bushels, at 61c.@61½c. for heated and damp; 62c.@63c., chiefly 62c., for sound mixed Western; and 67c.@68c. for choice yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye is inactive at 80c.@82c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are quiet, including poor to prime Canada, at 37c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State 40c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@38c. ⅌ bushel. The week's movements in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs Mr. WM. G. CUTTING notices thus: "The market for State and Western Flour has been only moderately active during the past week. The demand from the regular home trade has been restricted, while that from shippers has been good, mainly for extra brands of State and shipping brands of extra Ohio. These have been freely offered by most holders, and the tendency of prices has been downward. Yesterday's transactions were rather large, but buyers had any existing advantage. The week's receipts by canal and river, amounted to 36,005 bbls., against 27,183 bbls. the preceding week. Southern Flour has been quite plenty, and has declined. The inquiry for it has been active, partly for shipment to South America, at the reduced rates. Canadian Flour has been in good supply and demand, at, however, easier prices. The total sales of Wheat Flour during the week reached 108,700 bbls. Last week's sales comprised 103 875 bbls. The supply of Wheat has been quite extensive during the week, and most holders have been anxious to sell. The demand has been restricted, having been mainly from shippers, while the advanced claims of shipowners have had the effect of checking to some extent export movements. The inquiry from millers has been moderate. Prices have declined. Yesterday's transactions were large, the market closing steadily for desirable lots. The total receipts of wheat during the week have been 478,692 bushels, and the total exported sales 457,100 bushels. Last week's receipts comprised 332,435 bushels, and the sales 348,700 bushels. Corn has been abundant and depressed, closing decidedly cheaper than it was a week ago. It has been freely purchased at the reduced rates. There were 388 407 bushels received, and 365,000 bushels exported as having been sold during the week. Last week's arrivals amounted to 136 437 bushels, and the sales to 185,000 bushels."

HIDES—The market has been more active, but prices have declined. The receipts have been heavy and importers have manifested more anxiety to dispose of their stocks. The market closes dull and languid. The principal sales have been: 15,000 California, 20½c.@21½c., 6 months; 2,100 Montevideo, 24½c., 6 months; 1,900 Central America, 20½c.@20¾c., 6 months; 2,000 Texas, private terms; 1,100 Savanilla, private terms.

IRON—Scotch Pig has been in lively request at from $22 50@$23 25 ⅌ ton, usual terms.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole this week has been moderate, and prices have been sustained.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 50 ⅌ thousand.

LUMBER—The demand has been good and prices continue quite firm. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, heavy receipts have added to the stock, although the shipments have been large to both Southern and Eastern ports. The sales during the Fourth of July week, as usual, were limited; but there has been a fair attendance of buyers thus far this week, and there is a prospect of a large trade before it will have closed. An artificial freshet, created by letting the water out of Indian Lake, with the late rains, has brought down about fifteen millions feet of logs to Glen Falls, principally hemlock. It was hoped that a larger quantity would have run through, but now there is no probability of a further supply till next Fall, if then; consequently there is a firm feeling in the market for spruce and hemlock. The pine in market is mostly green, though there are some lots of seasoned lumber. There is a good assortment of lumber in market and a full stock of all kinds. There is also a good supply of vessels for all ports.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to July 8, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C'ft.	Staves, lbs.
1856	65,215,782	14,773	300	10,903,917
1857	67,519,702	26,718	10,575	42,240,629
1858	105,591,515	11,632	56,145	44,971,700
1859	94,920,100	24,079	36,359	55,631,857
1860	109,816,600	16,019	25,377	33,105,147

NAVAL STORES—Have been generally lightly dealt in at previous prices.

OILS—Holders of the principal kinds ask full prices, but the demand is not brisk.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for, including New Mess, at $19 25; Old Mess, at $18 25; New Prime, at $14 25; and Old Prime at $12 50@$12 62½ ⅌ bbl. Sales, 1,400 bbls. Cut meats continue scarce and quiet, at 10¼c.@10½c. for Hams, and 8¼c.@8¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Lard is advancing; the day's transactions add up 470 tcs. and bbls., at 12¾c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is in demand, and is steady; sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 50@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$18 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter is salable and firm at 10c.@18c. for new State, and 9c.@15c. for Ohio, ⅌ ℔. Cheese continues in moderate request at 7c.@11c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales 1,000 tcs., in lots, at $4 56¼@$4 87½, chiefly within the range, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales transpired, to-day, of 2,100 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6⅜c.@7½c., with some Porto Rico at 7¼c.@8¼c.; and Melado on private terms, with 370 boxes Havana, part at 7⅜c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 35,000 ℔s. prime, part at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in limited request, yet prices have been supported.

TOBACCO—Yara has been most freely dealt in, sales having been made of 532 bales of this description on private terms, leaving none in first hands. Other kinds have been quiet; the reported transactions having been confined to small lots of Kentucky, within our former range; 60 cases Seed Leaf at 3c.@5½c., and 41 bales Havana at 29c @37½c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, mainly at 21¼c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s 3d.@2s. 4½d.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 8½d.; 100 bales Wool at ⅜d.; 50 tons Oil Cake at 22s. 6d.; and, by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese at 50s. For London, 20,000 bushels Wheat, part by steamer, 9½d. For Glasgow, 10 tons Butter at 35s.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, July 13, 1860.

MEATS.

Though the demand has been quite moderate, prices have been sustained.

Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 16
Beef, chuck roast, ⅌ ℔	9	@ 12
Beef, second cut chuck, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 8½
Beef, rounds, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10
Beef, rumps, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ ℔	16	@ 18
Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15
Beef, rump steak, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 13
Beef, corned, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 12
Mutton, hind quarters, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 13
Mutton, fore quarters, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 9
Mutton, legs, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 13
Mutton, shoulders, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 8½
Mutton, chops, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 13
Lamb, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 18
Veal, hindquarters, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 12
Veal, forequarters, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 8
Veal cutlets, ⅌ ℔	16	@ 18
Pork, fresh, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 13
Pork, salted, ⅌ ℔	11	@ 12
Pork, jowls, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@2 50
Soup Meats, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 8
Smoked Beef, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 13
Bacon, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 13
Hams, ⅌ ℔	13	@ 15
Shoulders, ⅌ ℔	10½	@ 11½
Tongues, each	75	@ 87
Lard, ⅌ ℔	13½	@ 14
Lard, by the tub, ⅌ ℔	13	@ 13½
Sausages, City made, ⅌ ℔	12	@ —
Tripe, ⅌ ℔	6	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dealers report light supplies and sales this week, at our revised quotations.

Chickens, ⅌ pair	75	@1 12½
Fowls, ⅌ ℔	14	@ 18
Turkeys, ⅌ ℔	15	@ 20
Geese, each	1 37	@2 00
Ducks, ⅌ pair	1 25	@1 75
Pigeons, Squab, ⅌ dozen	2 75	@3 50
Pigeons, flight, ⅌ dozen	1 37	@1 75
Snipe, Brant, ⅌ doz	75	@1 25
Snipe, Dowitchers, ⅌ doz	1 25	@1 50
Snipe, English, ⅌ doz	3 75	@4 50
Snipe, Plover, ⅌ doz	2 25	@3 00
Snipe, Yellow-leg, ⅌ doz	2 00	@2 50

FISH.

With rather limited calls from consumers, prices are generally tending toward a lower range, though, in a few exceptional instances, higher rates are claimed.

Blackfish, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 8
Bluefish, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 6
Codfish, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 6
Eels, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 12
Flounders, ⅌ ℔	5	@ —
Green Turtle, ⅌ ℔	12	@ 15
Haddock, ⅌ ℔	—	@ 5
Halibut, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10
Mackerel, each	12	@ 16
Salmon, ⅌ ℔	25	@ 31
Striped Bass, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 11
Trout, Brook, ⅌ ℔	37	@ 44
Oysters, ⅌ 100	75	@1 25
Oysters pickled, ⅌ 100	1 12½	@1 50
Clams, ⅌ 100	25	@ 50
Crabs, soft, ⅌ doz	1 00	@1 50
Crabs, hard, ⅌ doz	18	@ 25
Lobsters, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 6
Salmon, City smoked, ⅌ ℔	18	@ 31
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ ℔	15	@ —
Codfish, pickled, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 6
Codfish, dry, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 6
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@ 12
Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ ℔	13	@ —
Herring, pickled, ⅌ dozen	10	@ 15

VEGETABLES.

A lively business has been transacted in this line within our range of quotations.

Beans, ⅌ half peck	10	@ 12
Beets, new, ⅌ bunch	4	@ 5
Cabbage, ⅌ head	6	@ 9
Cauliflowers, each	12	@ 37
Carrots ⅌ bunch	4	@ 5
Cucumbers, ⅌ dozen	20	@ 44
Egg Plants, ⅌ dozen	87	@1 00
Green Corn, ⅌ 100	2 00	@2 50
Leeks, ⅌ bunch	8	@ —
Lettuce, ⅌ head	2	@ 3
Onions, new, ⅌ bunch	5	@ 6
Onions, new, Bermuda, ⅌ ℔	7	@ —
Parsley, ⅌ bunch	2	@ 3
Peas, green, ⅌ half peck	9	@ 12
Potatoes, new Bermuda, ⅌ bbl	4 75	@5 25
Potatoes, new, Jersey and Long Island	3 00	@3 50
Potatoes, new, ⅌ bushel	1 00	@1 25
Potatoes, new, ⅌ half peck	15	@ 18
Radishes, ⅌ dozen bunches	12	@ —
Rhubarb ⅌ bunch	5	@ 7
Squashes, ⅌ dozen	37	@ 50
Spinach, ⅌ peck	12	@ 15
Tomatoes, ⅌ basket	1 37½	@1 75
Tomatoes, ⅌ quart	10	@ 15
Turnips, ⅌ dozen bunches	50	@ 62½
Turnips, ⅌ bunch	5	@ 6
Watercresses, ⅌ quart	3	@ 5

FRUIT.

Most kinds of Domestic have been in good request. A somewhat unsatisfactory business has been reported in Foreign.

Apples, new, ⅌ peck	62½	@ 75
Bananas, ⅌ bunch	1 00	@2 00
Blackberries, ⅌ quart	6	@ 12
Cherries, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 15
Cocoa Nuts, each	4	@ 5
Currants, red, ⅌ ℔	3	@ 7
Currants, black, ⅌ ℔	6	@ 10
Currants, white, ⅌ ℔	5	@ 9
Citron, preserved	25	@ —
Dates, ⅌ ℔	8	@ —
Figs, ⅌ ℔	8	@ 10
Gooseberries, ⅌ quart	8	@ 18
Grapes, Hot-house, ⅌ ℔	1 00	@ —
Lemons, ⅌ dozen	18	@ 31
Oranges, ⅌ dozen	18	@ 50
Peaches, ⅌ basket	3 00	@4 00
Peaches, ⅌ quart	15	@ 37
Pears, ⅌ half peck	31	@ 44
Pineapples, each	10	@ 25
Raisins, ⅌ ℔	10	@ 12
Raspberries, ⅌ basket	3	@ 6
Watermelons, each	37	@ 75
Whortleberries, ⅌ quart	6	@ 12

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Really desirable lots of Butter and Cheese are rather more sought after, and are held with more firmness. Eggs, though not active, are quoted a shade dearer.

Butter, State, ⅌ ℔	16	@ 22
Butter, Orange Co	23	@ 24
Butter, Ohio, ⅌ ℔	14	@ 19
Cheese, ⅌ ℔	11	@ 12
Cheese, Pineapple, ⅌ ℔	16	@ 18
Cheese, English, ⅌ ℔	18	@ —
Eggs, eight for	13	@ —
Eggs, sixteen for	25	@ —
Eggs, sixty-four for	1 00	@ —
Honey, ⅌ bottle	25	@ —

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; L. O'BRIEN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CRONIN, stand No. 158; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

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NEW-YORK STATE DISTILLERS IN CONVENTION.—Pursuant to a call, a Convention of Distillers of the State of New York was held at the Syracuse House, in the City of Syracuse, on the 10th inst. At the appointed hour the Convention was called to order by S. N. Bierce, Esq., of Pittsford, on whose motion Charles Tallman, Esq., of Syracuse, was chosen President, and Byron Ford, Esq., of Clyde, appointed Secretary.

The correspondence—mostly from Distillers of other States—voluminous, interesting, and highly encouraging, was then read by C. W. Kellogg, of New-York: after which a full and free discussion of the various subjects set forth in the call was had—when, on motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, viz: Messrs. Warner of Pittsford, Kingsley of Baldwinsville, and Wilder of Stockbridge, who, after a brief absence, returned with the following preamble and resolutions—which, after a brief discussion, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has become apparent that from over capacity and other causes incident thereto, suffering to the Distilling interest throughout the land, prevails; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this Committee, it is practicable, and is deemed advisable, that by a systematic and uniform reduction in Runs—in which fidelity and a faithful coöperation by all, in this and other States, is not only desirable but indispensable, to success—an effort be made to establish the two all-important requirements necessary to relief, viz: a reduction in the price of corn, and an increase in the value of whisky; and

Whereas, Much dissatisfaction regarding Inspection in the several markets prevails; and

Whereas, It is believed that the interests of Distillers would be subserved by concentrating their products in as few hands for sale in market as practicable: and

Whereas, Our Invitation to Distillers of other States to favor us with their counsels in person, or by an expression of their views in writing, have been cordially received, and numerously and—with scarcely an exception—favorably responded to; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to all distillers in the State of New-York, and invite all of other States to cooperate with us in a reduction of runs, from and after Sept 1, 1860, for the term of six months, to 40 per cent. of the natural day capacity of their respective establishments.

Resolved, That all distillers in this State be requested to report, with as little delay as practicable, such capacity to C. W. Kellogg, of No. 44 Water st., New-York; and, as many as will, signify to him their willingness and intention of complying with the above and succeeding resolutions.

Resolved, That with a view to the advantages sought to be gained by concentration, we recommend to all distillers and dealers, in and out of this State, to consign their wines for sale in New-York, to C. W. Kellogg; in Albany, to Messrs. Chamberlins—until otherwise advised.

Resolved, That as little good—sectional or general—can be accomplished without the hearty coöperation of distillers in other States, we hereby cordially invite and solicit their united action through the instrumentality of State and afterwards of General Convention; or such other means as may by them be deemed effective; and to this end we hereby appoint C. W. Kellogg, of New-York, as our correspondent, with power to arrange on our part with other States, for a General or United States Convention, should other States coöperate and should such a Convention be deemed advisable.

Resolved, That Messrs. Tallman of Syracuse, Bierce of of Pittsford, Kellogg of New-York, and Briggs of Clyde, be a Committee to call Conventions for this State.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee the practice of selling the Whisky and giving with it the barrel is unprofitable to the manufacturer and altogether improper, and we therefore recommend to the Distiller, from and after the 1st day of September next, to instruct his agent in market to offer for sale the whisky and the barrel each at its respective value.

CHARLES TALLMAN, President.
B. FORD, Secretary.

SILVER WARE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A gentleman about leaving for Europe desires to sell his silver ware, consisting of knives, forks, spoons, tea set, &c. Will sell at much less than their original cost. May be seen at No. 533 Broadway.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—TEN CASKS (425 gallons) of Lancaster Co. Rye Whisky, four years old, for a good 7 octave rosewood piano. For sample, &c., address A. McMICHAEL, Marietta, Lancaster Co., Penn.

A CARD.—COL. PINCKNEY REQUESTS THE officers of the First Division to meet at the City Library Rooms, City Hall, THIS DAY, at 2½ P. M., to witness the drill of the United States Zouave Cadets.

J. W. DAVENPORT, LATE WITH A. Craw, New Haven Railroad. Books, papers, magazines, &c., at H. SMITH'S, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the dépôt.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CHURCH OF GOD, NO. 131 SANDS-st., Brooklyn. Every SEVENTH DAY, (Saturday,) at 10 A. Bible Class and Sabbath school. Public worship at 1 o'clock P. M. Social and Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Public Lecture—Elder M. B. CZECHOWSKI will lecture on *The Fulfillment of Prophecy preparatory to the Fifth Universal and Everlasting Kingdom. The Law of God, "Unto 2,300 days; then shall the Sanctuary be cleansed," &c.* Every FIRST DAY, (Sunday,) at 10 A. M., Po Polsku, (in Polish;) at 2½ P. M., in French; and at 7 o'clock, EVENING, Elder J. AYERS, in English.

CHURCH REMOVAL UP TOWN.—THE Stanton-st. Presbyterian Church will worship, during the erection of their new church edifice, in the lecture room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. E corner of 4th av. and 23d-st. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Families and individuals not attached to any other church are specially invited to attend.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, minister, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) in the Chapel, Trenor Hall, Broadway, entrance on 34th-st., at 10½ A. M.; and in the EVENING upon the character, crime and doom of young HARDEN, from the text, "Be sure your sins will find you out." Addressed especially to the young. Services at 8 o'clock, precisely.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL CONDITION *of Italy; its bearing on the fulfilment of Scripture Prophesy; also, the Resurrection the Hope of Immortality.* Preaching on the above subjects by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at the Hall, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts, TO-MORROW. In the MORNING, at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3. All lovers of truth are invited to attend.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M., 3½ o'clock P. M., and a prayer meeting in the evening, at 7¾ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Friday evening, prayer meeting, at 7¾ o'clock. A daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

REV. FRANK REMINGTON, PASTOR OF the North Baptist Church, will preach at Palace Garden, (Music Hall,) 14th-st., near 6th av., TO-MORROW, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Preaching at the corner of Christopher and Bedford sts., by Rev. M. TOLLET, at 10½ A. M., and also at 7½ P. M., by Rev. F. O. NEILSON, exile from Sweden.

REV. JAMES CAUGHEY, WHO LEAVES for Europe on the 18th inst., will preach in the 7th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., on SABBATH, 15th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. There will also be a General Experience Meeting in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. All seats free

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th st., near 5th-av. Service with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.; in the sign language at 3½ P. M. Rev. JAMES S. CRYSTALL, assistant minister of St. John's Church Brandywine, Del., will preach in the EVENING. Seats free.

YORK-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath) in the morning at 10½ o'clock, in the evening at 7¾ by the Pastor, Rev. E. SANDS. Morning subject—*Benevolence.* Evening subject—*Dreaming; or is there anything supernatural about our dreams?*

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7¾ o'clock, P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., will be reopened TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. A series of discourses will be commenced by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, on *Lessons from the Lord's Prayer.* No evening services during July and August.

WHY IS IT?—ELDER SNOW, OF MOUNT Zion Millennial Church, will preach once more, TO MORROW, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No 163 Bowery, on *The Impending Destruction of the Kingdoms and Nations, and the Cause.* Friends of Christ and truth invited.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR, BETHESDA Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO MORROW (Sunday,) the 15th. The services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ in the EVENING. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—LAMARTINE HALL, 29TH-st. and 8th-av.—SUNDAY NEXT, Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Do Spirits Influence Mortals to Commit Sin.* Circle at 7½. Mrs. FRENCH and Mrs. COLES will speak.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st, on SUNDAY, July 15. Services will commence at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., Rev. E. WITHEY, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, afternoon, at 3, and 7½ in the evening. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. H. D. NORTHRUP WILL PREACH at the Park Tabernacle, in Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, July 15, at 10½ A. M., and in Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, Union-square, New-York, in the evening of the same day.

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Prayer-meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Sermon for evening on a special subject, the eighth in the course. Seats free.

REV. O. D MILLER, OF NASHUA, N. H., will preach for the Fourth Universalist Society, of Brooklyn, SUNDAY, July 15, at their place of worship, Cumberland-st., near Lafayette av. Services at 10½ A. M., 7¾ P. M. Seats free. Public invited to attend.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES, and at 7¾ P. M., by Rev. C. C. LEIGH. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—MISS JOHNSON, (A trance speaker,) will Lecture in Dodworth's Hall, No 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday), July 15, MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hour. Conference at 3 o'clock P. M., same place.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach at 3 o'clock P. M., probably for the last time in the above hall. Bible-class at 2 o'clock. Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, residence No 195 East 19th-st. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

NORFOLK-STREET NEW METHODIST Episcopal Church, in Norfolk st., between Grand and Broome-sts. Rev. JAMES O. ROGERS will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Evening, at 7¾ o'clock. Seats free.

NORTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., and Rev. Dr GILBERT at 3 in the AFTERNOON. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

REV. H. MATTISON CONTINUES TO preach, as heretofore, at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., TO-MORROW, morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

GOODS FROM ALL NATIONS.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY, Is among the chief attractions of the City to strangers, fond of Ancient, Modern or American Indian articles.

LADIES WILL PLEASE NOTICE THAT Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts are now patented, and cannot be sold by other parties generally, and they can only be procured at Mme. DEMOREST'S Shirt Emporiums, No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 320 and 299 Canal st., No. 244 Grand-st., No. 207 8th av., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. 11 springs 50c., 15 springs 75c., 20 springs $1, 30 springs $1 50. One of Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts are worth six of any other kind, besides being cheaper than the cheapest. Do not be deceived by worthless imitations found elsewhere.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. ARE NOW offering at retail their entire stock of fancy Barege Shawls, at the following reduced prices:

100 at $1 50, reduced from $3 50.
150 at $2, reduced from $5.
250 at $3, reduced from $6.
200 at $4, reduced from $8.
100 at $5, reduced from $10.

The above goods are the greatest bargains ever offered in this City. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BROOKLYN SKIRT COMPANY.—HAVING recently procured a license from the pantentees for the manufacture of Woven Skirts, we are now prepared to receive propositions from wholesale dealers on more favorable terms than any other establishment. Musical Hall, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

W. C. VOSBURGH, Agent.

CLOTHING.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—Ladies and gentlemen can receive the full value for them, and guaranteed not to be humbugged as by some false pretenders. From $2 to $30 apiece for dresses; from $3 to $14 for coats; from $1 upwards for pants and vests. The highest prices paid for children's ware, furniture and carpets. Call on, or address, HARRIS, No. 156 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Ladies attended by Mrs. HARRIS.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—A LARGE QUANTITY WANTED.—The highest price given, and cash paid in current money. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of can obtain the full value by calling on or sending to JAMES MORONEY, No. 481 Pearl-st.

AT 491 PEARL-STREET.—CAST OFF CLOTHING.—Gentlemen having any new or cast off clothing to dispose of, will obtain the highest cash price for large or small lots, by calling on or addressing DANIEL DOYLE, No. 491 Pearl-st.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing. Any person having clothing to sell, will call on JAMES ST. JOHNSON, Princeton, N. J., opposite the Bank; or address a note, which will be attended to.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON GOING FROM Corner 15th-st. and Irving-place, to 8th-av. and 23d-st., a large-sized envelope, containing about $60, in $5 and $10 bills on Uncas Bank, Conn. Also gas and other bills on house No. 188 22d-st. The reward will be paid on delivery to ELIJAH C. KING, No. 50 Pike-st.

LOST—ON THURSDAY MORNING IN A MADISON-av. stage in Broadway, below 4th-st., a bunch of KEYS. The finder will confer a great favor on the owner by leaving them at Mr. MEEKS', No. 333 4th-st., corner of Broadway, or leave word where he can get them.

WILL BE LAUNCHED FROM THE YARD of John Englis, foot of 10th-st., East River, TO-DAY, (Saturday,) 14th inst., at 5½ o'clock P. M., the steamer NEW-BRUNSWICK, built under the superintendence of J. B. Coyle, Esq. of Portland, to ply between Portland and St. Johns, N. B., connecting with the Grand Trunk Railroad; for strength and beauty she has no equal.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon—A Trip to Richmond—Ballet—Box and Cox Evening—The Irish Tiger—First Act of Pocahontas.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Great Eastern—Yankee Gal.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—My Young Wife and My Old Umbrella—Tycoon.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Cinderella

NIBLO'S SALOON—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Musical Entertainment, Vocal and Instrumental.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—Paintings and Statues.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 Broadway—Church's Twilight in the Wilderness.

Notice.

We repeat our statement of yesterday, that all sons who sent money to our care, in aid of the BIA family, which was represented as being in a arving condition, can have it refunded by applying to the Editor of the Times.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A statement was recently made in a telegram from New-Orleans that a revenue cutter had left that city to overhaul the schooner *J. B. Taylor*, which had sailed for Central America with "emigrants" on board. A Washington dispatch states that for more than five months it has been known to Government that small parties were occasionally leaving Southern ports in like manner for the same destination, but the movements have hitherto been considered too insignificant for notice. Their importance will probably be learned when it becomes necessary for the Government to interfere again to prevent some one of the Central American States from being overrun by filibusters.

Our Washington dispatches represent that the desperate lobby of the last session of Congress having failed to attain their ends through the Legislative Department of the Government, are still hanging around the public offices seeking to further their schemes of plunder through the Executive Departments. Want of success does not seem to daunt their energies. It was rumored yesterday at the War Department that Capt. Meigs was to be again placed in charge of the Potomac Water-Works, but the correctness of the rumor is doubted.

Hon. John P. Hale has sued the proprietors of the Boston *Courier* for an alleged libel published on the 2d inst. The *Courier* establishment was yesterday attached, pending the result. Mr. Hale lays his damages at $10,000. Eminent counsel have been engaged to defend the suit.

Our correspondent at Valparaiso furnishes us with various interesting items of news from Chili. Congress assembled on the 1st of June, and the Message of the President was immediately sent in. Varas had returned to the Cabinet, and the inauguration of a new and more liberal line of policy was anticipated in consequence. Specie was very scarce in the country, and the rates of exchange were very high. The Bank of Chili, located at Valparaiso, had commenced the issue of small bills, and it was believed that a paper currency would very soon be established. Intelligence had been received from the Straits of Magellan, to the effect that the missionary schooner *Allen Gardner* had been captured by the Patagonians, and that all on board had been massacred. A variety of intelligence of interest to shippers is given by our correspondent.

Yesterday was no ordinary day in the criminal annals of this City. The murderer and pirate, Albert (or Elias) W. Hicks (or Johnson), for he had many *aliases*, stained with a hundred crimes, if his own confession may be believed, but most certainly the assassin of three human beings at "one fell swoop," was publicly hung on Bedloe's Island, in the Bay of New-York, in the sight of, probably, from twelve to thirteen thousand spectators. That the execution, though thus public, was in no degree the scene of any marked impropriety or conduct, reflects credit upon United States Marshal Rynders, his Deputies and Aids, who, by virtue of their position, superintended the official proceedings, while the conduct of the immense crowds who thronged the fleet of volunteer steamers, yachts, sail and row-boats, was alike creditable to those who had neither police or United States troops to control and overawe them. At about 10 o'clock A. M., the prisoner was conveyed on board the steamer *Red Jacket*, chartered for the purpose, and taken to the Island where, on the day previous, the gallows had been erected. His conduct was that of a man who had made up his mind to die with the firmness of a stoic. He never flinched or wavered. The Reverend Father Duranquet, who was his constant attendant in prison, accompanied him, and ministered to him, until the last moment, the consolations of the Catholic Faith. He is said to have died penitent. All the arrangements of the execution were perfect, the third cervical vertebra, according to Drs. Guilmette and Woodward, being broken immediately the wretched man was suspended. A large detachment of the United States Marines from Governor's Island were present, to guard against any contingency in case of a disturbance, but except to add importance to the scene, their services were not required. The body was brought to the City, and interred in Calvary Cemetery.

A special telegram from Baltimore, informs us that Mr. Breckinridge arrived in Baltimore last night, and that he will reach Philadelphia to-day.

The Young Men's Democratic Union Club held a meeting at their rooms, in Union-square, last night, and reversed the action taken at the former meeting, which was not so fully attended. A resolution was presented in behalf of the Federal office-holders favoring a union of the party, and recommending a Union Electoral ticket, after the plan recommended recently by Mayor Wood. After a somewhat spirited debate, and a vain attempt to substitute a resolution in the interest of Douglas, it was adopted. The Club then passed a resolution deferring further participation in the Presidential campaign until after the meeting of the Democratic State Convention.

The Seventh Regiment Encampment at Staten Island presented a brilliant scene all day yesterday, and was visited by an unusually large concourse of spectators. At the afternoon parade the regiment turned out about 350 men, and the review was especially in honor of Gen. Sandford and Mayor Wood. In the evening the camp was beautifully illuminated with thousands of lanterns and a splendid pyrotechnic display, during which the dancers kept time to the exhilarating music of the regimental band.

The annual commencement of the Normal Schools of the City, was held in the Academy of Music last evening. A very large audience was in attendance. Diplomas were conferred upon 166 graduates of the Female School, and five of the male. Addresses were delivered by James W. Gerard, Esq., and Matthew Hale Smith.

John E. Enright, the notorious ticket-swindler, was yesterday arrested and lodged in the Tombs, on the complaint of Mr. John McQualken, of Richmond, Va., who charged him, together with his bar-keeper, with forcibly taking from him a small amount of money as payment for entertainment at Enright's house—McQualken alleging that he never obtained anything there.

A motion has been made in the Supreme Court, on behalf of the City, to vacate a judgment obtained by Grant H. Adams, formerly Health Warden of the Eighteenth Ward, who was removed in May, 1858, and brought action for salary subsequent to his removal, he still claiming title to the office. The matter was submitted to a referee, who, in absence of any defence on the part of the City, found judgment for the plaintiff. The Comptroller now brings the motion to vacate, on the ground of fraud. The case is postponed until the 20th.

The Stock Market continues firm and active. The business yesterday was again very large, and prices, in some instances, ½@1 ꝑ cent. higher than the previously-noted advance. In Money and Exchange nothing important occurred.

The principal kinds of Breadstuffs were freely dealt in, at, however, somewhat irregular prices. The transactions . . Provisions have been moderate. Lard has advanced. Rio Coffee has been in brisk request, at a shade firmer rates. A fair amount of Java Coffee was also sold, at 15⅜c. ꝑ lb. Sugars were less active. The movements in most other kinds of Produce were restricted.

The Stock Excitement.

The New-York and Erie Railroad Company is now formally announced to be in the "article of death." Under a decree of the Supreme Court, the fifth mortgage on this road has been foreclosed, and after the sale on the 20th November next, this vast improvement, one of the great arteries of our metropolitan commerce, and for the last two years the sport and victim of the Stock Exchange, will commence a new career under a new organization and a new name.

This announcement alone, coming at the present moment, will probably suffice to convince the speculators of Wall-street that the harvests of Western New-York will be finer this year than they have ever been known to be before; and that the directors still to be elected of a company still to be constituted, will be models of all the mercantile virtues, and miracles of financial sagacity. In consequence of this conviction, the shares of the New-York and Erie Road which have advanced within the last season from offers at five to sales of twenty dollars per share, will no doubt experience a fresh impulse in the upward direction, and become the subjects of a competition as intense as the contumely which was their portion but a few months since. For we are now in the very centre of a great speculative cyclone; and the cool observer of the financial phenomena of the times may learn once more how vain are the lesson of experience even when gathered by that class which is reputed the most selfish and the shrewdest of all, and when administered through that organ of the pocket which is commonly asserted to be the Achilles' heel, the one vulnerable point of modern society. It may have been supposed that the tremendous discipline of 1857 would have impressed upon the whole financial world the extreme unwisdom and peril of discounting the future; but those who looked for any such result from the world-wide calamities of that memorable year, had by no means sounded the depths of human improvidence, or measured the fascination of swift and colossal gains snatched in the "dreadful trade" which is gradually invading every department of commerce.

We are now, for example, in that season of the year which brings with it a natural lull in the great legitimate operations of commerce. Money is abundant and easy, and, released from its regular and normal work, is at the call of the adventurous, the daring or the rash. The discount line at the Banks stands accordingly at $127,000,000, an increase of $2,000,000 over the figure of the end of June, and at an equality with the figure of the first of May. How large a proportion of this line is probably represented by commercial paper, and how much, probably, by railway and other bonds, upon which no Board of Directors would have condescended three months ago to cast a second glance, the reader who has the facts before him may estimate for himself. It is not in human nature that dealers in money should suffer their stock to languish on their hands merely because certain ways of employing it have hazards of their own; but it is the part of wisdom in private men to reflect upon what would seem to be the absolute impossibility of introducing anything like a steady, intelligent and responsible policy into that great banking system which seems in every country to sway, but is itself in every country swayed by, the drifts and eddies of popular feeling, and the currents, alike invisible and irresistible, of political and social change.

In the case of the New-York and Erie Railroad property, we can all of us recognize the influence of this fostered speculation, in the sudden advance of its stock, and see for ourselves that since the new prospects of the property, however encouraging they may be, are still prospects and prospects only, a rise of prices such as has actually occurred, can only be a simple discounting of the future, not appreciably to be discriminated from the operations of the green table. But what is true of this one interest is true of others. During the same time the stocks of no less than eight or ten other Railway Companies have advanced in our market at rates ranging from $10 to $20 per share—New-York Central going up, for instance, from 69⅜ to 84; Michigan Central from 36@51½; Michigan Southern from 5@16; while Bonds of these and other roads have advanced in value on a scale equally formidable, the advance in many cases occurring in sudden leaps, quite without a parallel on our Exchange. Yet in none of these instances have any circumstances in the actual condition of the properties involved come to light which could warrant any extraordinary renewal of confidence either in their own capacity or in the merits of their management. The change is in all of these instances predicated upon the future. It is possible, certainly, that the future may perform for those who have so staked their fortunes upon it, all they believe it now to promise. But it was an ancient belief that Fate disliked to be taken too abruptly at her word, and loves to disappoint those who clutch too eagerly at her favors. We may have a magnificent harvest in the West! Europe may be disappointed of that improvement in the weather which seemed at the date of the last advices to promise a favorable "blooming" time for the crops of England and France. The political complications of the old world may pass away without a thunderbolt; and those of the new be resolved as they have so often been into 'words and nothing more."

But these are all possibilities, not certainties; and the unanimous enthusiasm with which banks and bankers, brokers and buyers, have once more thrown themselves and their property upon the vast table of contingencies, is a phenomenon not the less striking and interesting, that it has been so often exhibited from Paris to Peru; and that its moral, though read in ruin twenty times over to a single generation, seems to be so utterly beyond the grasp of the busy race of men.

The Confession of Hicks.—Hicks' Confession is a choice specimen of penny-a-lining, but does not reflect much credit on Marshal Rynders' literary *employé*. The labor expended in working up the raw material furnished from the scoundrel's own lips must have been very great; and on the whole, the public have seldom had a better opportunity of judging of the manner in which the adventures of cut-throats are manufactured into the conglomeration of blood and thunder and bad grammar, which adorns the columns of the weekly papers, under the name of "exciting stories."

Rynders' "literary party" has, however, honestly seconded the criminal's desire to be made into a tragic hero. Long years of a wild and desperate life, crowded with murders and piracies, are unrolled before the reader at the outset, made more awful by "the slumbering of conscience during the whole period;" finally the gentleman is brought in a most affecting fashion "to cry like a baby in his lonely cell," on clearly perceiving that "the devil had deserted him." The "solemn walls, the footsteps of the keeper, his measured tread, the harsh discordant clank of the heavy doors, and the gratings of the bolts and hinges," it appears, "woke conscience up," and thereupon he confesses all to a literary gentleman, provided for the purpose by the efficient and obliging Marshal of the District, the copyright of the work being secured for his widow.

The most melodramatic portion of it is the account of the murders on board the sloop. The manner in which they are treated proves beyond question the strongest desire to turn them to the best possible account. Between robbing, and murdering, and writing his life, Hicks has certainly displayed a zeal in the work of pecuniary accumulation which has been rarely equaled.

Post-office Letter-Carriers.

The letter-carriers of our City Post-office complain of the construction put on the second section of the bill making appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department during the current year. This section provides:

> "That from and after the 30th June, 1860, *the charge for the delivery of letters by carriers shall be not exceeding one cent each the whole of which shall be paid to them for their services.*"

Heretofore they have been in the habit of receiving two cents for the delivery of each letter; but of this sum not more than one cent and a tenth was actually paid over to each carrier. The balance formed a fund for the payment of collecting-carriers, and also for the support of certain wagons employed in conveying letters between the General Post-office and the District-stations scattered through the City.

Under the words of the bill, as quoted, the Postmaster-General has ordered that the letter carriers of New-York shall pay into a common fund one cent for each letter delivered—the aggregate collections so made being afterwards divided *equally* between all the letter-carriers of the City. This places on an equal footing of remuneration the down-town carriers, who deliver an average of from three to four hundred letters daily, making four prompt deliveries, and the up-town carriers, who deliver an average varying from ten to thirty-five letters daily, and seldom having occasion to make more than one, or at the most two deliveries.

The practical effect of this construction is to reduce down-town letter-carriers from an average remuneration of $1,000 each *per annum*, to a yearly average of about $120, or $35 a month, irrespective of any losses entailed on them by bad debts. These carriers are men of fair education, who have to give two sureties in $2,000 each for the faithful performance of their work, and in the ordinary course of their business a capital of from $300 to $400 is required, in order to avoid the delay of demanding payment for each letter as delivered.

The letter-carriers in up-town Districts have seldom an average of more than twenty-five letters for each of their two practical deliveries; and the net cost of delivering each letter above Fourteenth-street has been in excess of ten cents for each letter, previous to the adoption of the reduced rate. In other words, the down-town carriers earning six or eight dollars a day, had to appropriate their surplus earnings to the support of the up-town carriers, earning a daily average somewhat short of fifty cents. The grievance of this exaction, of course, becomes heavier as the compensation is cut down.

The letter-carriers contend that the wording of the quoted section evidently implies an intention that *each* carrier should receive one cent for each letter which he may deliver. Each carrier serving a populous and busy route is of necessity forced to give credit. Sometimes he calls at offices before they are open, and has to drop his letters into the private letter-box, or push them under the door. Irrespective of this, to stop and demand payment for each letter as delivered would involve delays, making it physically impossible for him to discharge more than one-quarter or third of his present duties; and thus each carrier is required—his payments at the Post-office being weekly—to keep a capital ranging from three to four hundred dollars, afloat in his district.

Already several of the most reliable and experienced carriers have signified their intention of resigning, it being out of the question for them to support their families on such pay as they have been reduced to; and one or two, if not more, have actually resigned. The difficulty of supplying their places cannot readily be imagined, as a new hand would probably take more time to deliver forty letters than would be required by an experienced man for the delivery of three or four hundred in the same district. Public carelessness and the want of specific and full directions, can only be remedied by the knowledge of a carrier who has become acquainted through ten or fifteen years with the name and business of every man in a particular section of the City.

We trust that Postmaster Dix will make proper representations of this subject to the Department at Washington, and avert from the business community the very serious inconvenience which now threatens it. Obviously, to any plain mind, the object of the Colfax bill was that each carrier should receive one cent for each letter delivered; and the strained construction by which the Postmaster-General taxes the down-town community for an up-town delivery of letters, operates unjustly, and threatens to do serious injury. Four daily deliveries of letters are certainly not required in the up-town districts; and so true is this, that seldom are there any letters for more than a single delivery. By reducing up-town deliveries to one or two per diem, the force of carriers could be materially reduced and placed on a self-supporting basis—one carrier delivering, as he easily could, all the letters now delivered by three or four, under the present four-delivery system.

By adopting these suggestions, and abolishing the present cumbrous and unremunerative private-box system, the letter-carriers of New-York would again be restored to a basis of fair, though reduced compensation. They would be enabled to live on their pay, which is more than can be said at present. We commend this subject very earnestly to the attention of the Postmaster-General, and have to beg that he will avert from our City such a calamity as would be the compulsory resignation of all down-town and other letter-carriers in a body. A just construction of the second section would afford all the redress which down-town carriers need; and a consolidation of districts in the upper part of the City would place a reduced force of letter-carriers on a self-supporting basis.

Our Naval Protection Abroad.

For a year past the combustible condition of Southern Italy has in a special degree attracted the attention of statesmen, and the results now developed in that beautiful and unhappy land have long been expected. The kindling fires of revolution, still slumbering in Umbria and the Marches, have burst into a flame in Sicily, and threaten to involve, as a dry prairie, the Kingdom of Naples in the conflagration.

To meet this crisis—to secure non-interference to the contestants, to represent with dignity their own nationality, and to extend to their own subjects that protection which, in such seasons of distraction, is always invoked—France and England have largely increased their force in the Sardinian Sea and in the Adriatic. In this state of affairs, it is humiliating to know, through every "correspondent," that the flag of the United States in those seas waves over only a single gun-boat. This unprotected condition of our citizens has, fortunately for them, awakened the sympathy of the British Admiral, who has gallantly offered to our merchants that refuge which the Cabinet at Washington has neglected to provide.

It were vain to expect, at this late period, that the Secretary of the Navy can be induced, even for a short time, to let go the wires of politics, and give attention to that important branch of the public service which he, for a long while past, has but nominally directed; but may not the irresponsible clerkocracy which over his signature so misrules the Department, yield something to the supplication of our suffering nationality, and dispatch a squadron to the Sicilian seas?

The new corvette *Richmond*, destined for the Mediterranean, cannot be ready for distant service before the middle of August, and the recent case of the *Niagara* affords another serious warning against too much haste in the preparation of a steamer. But the *Wabash* may be equipped in a fortnight, and with some greater delay the *Roanoke* or *Minnesota* made ready. These latter ships belong to a class of frigates which have been admired all the world over, and are such only as are fit to bear the flag of a commanding officer.

A squadron composed of the *Wabash*, *Richmond*, and *Iroquois*, though a very small representation for us in the seas of Europe, would at least to its extent, fairly represent our maritime proficiency, each ship being the most modern of her class; and while it would give to our citizens abroad the support they so much need, it would relieve us from the aspect we now present, of indifference to the struggle for liberty on the coasts of Italy, and to the fierce fanatical war which threatens with extermination the Christians in Syria.

How welcome, now, would be a single gunboat, as a refuge, in the Bay of Beyrout!

Empty Threats.

We observe that correspondents at Washington are telegraphing with great vigor to all parts of the country that the head of every Douglas officeholder in the land is doomed to fall. They assert, with a very suspicious unanimity of fervor, that the President is inexorable,—that his mind is fixed, and that nothing whatever can turn or divert him from his bloody purpose. All this really indicates that the Douglas men are perfectly safe in their seats. They will not be removed at all. A few of the small fry may, but no potential and important officeholder will lose his place because he supports Mr. Douglas.

We think so because Mr. Buchanan says otherwise. Threatened men generally live longest;—those whom Mr. Buchanan menaces may safely count on reaching a good old age. We don't doubt that our President *thinks* he is going to remove them. We presume he believes the story himself. But he is expending the courage and *vim* it will require to do the deed, in threatening it. Every menace he fulminates costs him a certain amount of definite energy and determination: and he has none to spare. He is obstinate,—resolute even in certain directions,—but it is mainly in the way of doing nothing. He will withstand an army of applicants, who urge some positive action on his part; no man shows greater firmness on such occasions than he. He thinks he is equally courageous and vigorous in doing things,—but he is very much mistaken. It took him more than a year to make any changes in office, although the first thing he did on becoming President was to proclaim that rotation was to be the inflexible rule. He threatened George Sanders for over a year,—yet it is doubtful whether he has removed him yet!

Mr. Buchanan will not remove the Douglas men. He has already begun to "back down," as was evident by his stump speech, in which he gave his coldest shoulder to the Breckinridge ticket, and conceded that Democrats might vote for Douglas without peril of final perdition. He will soften still more as time rolls on. These telegraphic fulminations are mere escape-pipes for his wrath. They ease his mind and satisfy what he mistakes for his political conscience.

Something Practical at Last.

One very great defect in the various projects that have been broached for dissolving the Union, has been their lack of any practical, tangible, feasible shape. It was not easy to see how a beginning could be made. The Montgomery, Alabama, *Mail* has removed this little difficulty, and sketched a scheme by which the Union can be dissolved without the slightest difficulty. Here it is:

> "Run three Presidential tickets against Lincoln, thereby giving Lincoln the best chance for election. After Lincoln is elected some Southern communities—most of them, perhaps—will *refuse to let a postmaster appointed under his Administration, take possession of the office.* Then the United States authorities will be interposed to '*enforce the law.*' Then the United States authorities will either be shot down or they will shoot somebody down. Then the people of the community will rise up against the United States Government, and will be sustained by neighboring communities, until *civil war, with all its horrible butcheries, envelops the land in a shroud of blood and carnage!*"

This is very nice. It opens a brilliant prospect of splendid success. But there is one contingency which we fear the *Mail* has not taken into the account. Suppose the United States authorities should *not* make any very ferocious efforts to force a Southern Postmaster to enter into possession of his office. Suppose they should decline to coerce our Southern brethren into receiving letters through the Federal mails, and sending newspapers to their subscribers through the same cheap and convenient channels. What then? No blood would be shed. The Federal army would not shoot anybody down, and the *Mail's* fascinating vision of "civil war, with its horrible butcheries," vanishes into thin air.

Our own opinion is that President Lincoln would pursue precisely this course. He is an exceedingly practical man,—nor predisposed to "blood and carnage," and decidedly opposed to any undue interference with the rights and privileges of the Southern States. If any, or all, of those Southern communities should resolve not to allow a "postmaster appointed by him to take possession," it would be just like him to humor them. He would not order out a single soldier, nor spill a drop of human blood in any such cause. He would indulge them in the luxury of peaceful rebellion to their heart's content. Not a letter should be sent or received,—not a mail should enter or leave a single Southern town against the will of the Southern people. The entire subscription list of every Southern newspaper might lie untouched at the door of the post-office, without provoking the armed interference of the Federal power. What says the *Mail* to such a contingency?

The fact is, our Southern friends underrate Mr. Lincoln's devotion to State rights. He is the last man in the country who would trespass upon the rights of Alabama, or do anything needlessly against the interests and wishes of its people. He is a conservative, peace-loving man, and would use all the powers and prerogatives of his office to protect the rights of every State, and to allay all unfounded sectional apprehensions and animosities. The *Mail*, we are confident, need not have the slightest fear that he will send an army into Alabama to compel any man to accept the office of Postmaster.

The Fears of Mr. Wigfall.

Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, is the only politician left at the present crisis who has the courage and consistency to be alarmed for the fate of the Union, in case Lincoln is elected. He boldly declares his adherence to the old doctrine, that the only safety for the Confederacy lies in the success of the Breckinridge and Lane ticket.

While we cannot help admiring this great man's fidelity to his principles, in the midst of so much apostacy, we regret to say that the grounds of his opinion are not as satisfactory as we could wish. In the speech which he recently delivered at Wheeling, Va., his doubts as to the safety of the Union in case of Lincoln's success seemed mainly to be based upon the difficulty which he anticipates the Republican President will find in getting persons to fill United States offices by his appointment in the Southern States. In other words, what he fears is, that the Government will be broken up, owing to the absence of District-Attorneys, United States Marshals, Postmasters and Custom-house officers. He doubts even whether any Southerner can be got to accept a place in the Cabinet. If Mr. Wigfall's apprehensions be well founded, a social revolution of the most extraordinary kind has taken place in the Slave States. If there are no young men in Virginia and South Carolina, and Mississippi, willing to accept offices because the President holds opinions of which they disapprove, all we can say is, that no such sudden change as this in the manner of any community is to be found recorded in history.

We, however, must refuse to adopt Mr. Wigfall's theory without other testimony than his own to support it. If there are any Virginian or Carolinian gentlemen of good family, limited means, and constitutional aversion to industrial pursuits, in whose eyes the President's abstract opinions on the subject of Slavery would deprive a snug office worth from $700 to $3,000 a year of all attractions, we should like to hear of him. Mr. Wigfall owes it to the country in case he knows of any such personage, to give his name to the world; and we think if the gentleman could be induced to visit New-York, and make the terms of admission low, he would make a good thing by giving the public an opportunity of gazing on him. The only objection to dragging such a Spartan into publicity is the fear that his fellow-citizens at the South would look on him as an unnatural monster, and either ostracise or lynch him. They are not nearly so tolerant of oddities and eccentricities in those parts as we are here, and if one of the needier members of chivalry publicly proclaimed his dislike for office, we fear his fellows would construe it as a reflection on Southern institutions, and appoint a Committee to superintend his expatriation.

Number One Bond-street.

Another of the landmarks of the metropolis has been submerged by the upward wave of trade. Bond-street, once the most aristocratic and fashionable street of New-York, has been given up to boarding-houses and shops of various kinds. For some years past the intrusion has been progressing; first one old family mansion and then another succumbed; one after another of the most aristocratic establishments, where thirty years ago the wealth and beauty and distinction of New-York were wont to congregate, was converted into a receptacle for milliner's bonnets, or a hall devoted to dentistic purposes. The beauty and fashion still were seen in the same houses, but they went to buy their bonnets and to set their teeth,—not to show them.

Still, notwithstanding the encroachments, one noted building has remained, holding up its head proudly, while one after another of its compeers went down (figuratively speaking) in the storm. Number One Bond-street is well known as having been for a quarter of a century the residence of Dr. John W. Francis, than whom no man in New-York during three-quarters of a century has seen and known more people of distinction in social, literary, professional and artistic life. The Nestor of literary society, he has gathered around him within the parlors of Number One, hosts of choice spirits and good fellows. Not only all the wits and writers, and poets and physicians, and actors and artists of the first class, who have been at home in New-York, but nearly all the noted men and women who have visited this growing Metropolis in half-a-dozen decades, have been taken to this resort. There was to be heard all the latest news, and the comment on that news, in the various departments of law, politics, medicine, literature and art. Famous men had presented their pictures to the venerable host, and a crowd of souvenirs decorated the walls. Portraits of Cooper, and busts of Mrs. Howe, originals by Cole and Durand, gifts from Dickens and Thackeray, reminded the visitor of the great people who had preceded him; and still more interesting, and still more forcibly aiding the imagination to recall those noted ones, was the conversation there to be heard.

Around the Sunday evening tea-table, wit and reminiscence were mingled with the influence of the cup that cheers but not inebriates. Criticisms on Bulwer, and stories about Poe have been told by people as famous and as eccentric themselves as either Bulwer or Poe. Edmund Kean and Cooper and Cook have been discussed when the guests had a dramatic taste; Irving has there met Bryant; divines of present renown have told traits of character of their great predecessors; new inventions or discoveries in medicine have been set forth to the neophyte; legal questions or knotty points have there been unraveled; eminent merchants have talked commercial matters, and great statesmen have been as eloquent over their cigars or their wine as in the senate-house or the forum.

But the fashion of this world passeth away; the pictures, and the busts, and the souvenirs are all gone; the presence of him who attracted all this succession of worthies, has been transferred elsewhere; the charm of association that lingered so long around the spot has vanished, and where once genius, and wit, and song, and story blazed in all their brilliancy, trade now reigns supreme.

A Sensible Proceeding.—The Japanese Ambassadors, on leaving the country, deposited $20,000 with Mr. Belmont, to be distributed among the policemen of the several cities through which they passed, as an acknowledgment of their services in protecting them. The distribution of the money will be made by the Mayors of the cities. This, we believe, is the only expenditure the Japanese incurred while in this country, as all their expenses of every kind were met either by the General Government or the cities which they visited.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Party Perplexities—Movements at Washington—Prospects of a Republican Victory—The Douglass and Breckinridge Quarrel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Wednesday, July 11, 1860.

The perplexity of the inexperienced traveler, who sees a high wall of mountain suddenly rise up before him, with no visible gap in its perpendicular face, nor winding pathway over its cloud-capped comb, not inaptly illustrates the bewilderment which timid people feel in view of the great political revolution which confronts them at the present moment. All before them is dark and threatening, and they see no hope of escape from the dilemma. The devices of the *Herald*, and the machinations of the *Express* promise no relief. On! on! come the serried hosts of the "Black Republicans," while intestine discord and internecine war rage in the ranks of those who should strain every muscle in harmonious efforts to overthrow the common enemy. They see nothing but disaster and ruin ahead; yet the very imminence of the peril paralyzes the nerves, and renders confusion worse confounded. But as the terror-stricken way-farer nears the gloom which hovers around the base of the mountain, and discovers at a turn in the road a deep ravine leading up and through what he had taken for an unbroken, perpendicular surface, with a beautiful macadamized road winding by gentle gradations its zigzag course to the top of the defile, so the people are beginning to suspect that worse things might befall the country than the election of a Republican President. Shrewd Southerners are beginning to understand that the wreck and ruin foretold by demagogues has already come, and that the scenes enacted at Charleston and Baltimore are the worst of it. It is now ascertained that after all the noise these champions of "Southern Rights" have raised in regard to the "brutal and bloody" designs of the Republicans, the factions into which the friends of Slavery are divided hate each other worse than either hates the Republicans; and that either would prefer the election of Lincoln to that of the candidates of the rival faction. Thus it is, that Providence, "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," seems to be preparing the Slavery propagandists for submission to the rule of the hated Republicans, by begetting in their bosoms a still more intense hatred of those whom they regard as false friends.

Slaveholders are naturally proud and imperious, and the possession of the power of the Federal and most of the State Governments, through a whole generation, has inflated their self-esteem to a degree which would brook no opposition. Hence it was that they pushed on the Democratic Party from one folly to another, and from one crime to another, until Slavery became its chief cornerstone—and then death was a natural and necessary consequence. So long as the great end and aim of the party could be disguised under the verbiage of platforms, it held together, but no sooner is its real character revealed to the world than dissolution ensues.

Whatever may be the career of the Republican Party—whether it is destined to rule the country for a long series of years, or whether it is soon to be superseded by an organization based on more just and coherent principles, I know not; but one great fact seems to be clear and unmistakable, viz.: that the country has outgrown the domination of the slave-power; and that no more, while seed time and harvest return, can an advocate, or even an apologist of Slavery, be elected to the Presidency. Whoever, in the coming years, shall labor under "the infirmity of noble minds," ambition must hang his harp upon the willow, or he must sing the praises of Liberty. Slavery may last I know not how long, but it can never be extended beyond its present limits. It will have its local influence, and will continue to make and unmake provincial politicians; but its national influence hereafter will be held in subordination to the higher and nobler sentiment, the love of liberty. Here, then, is a glorious achievement already won—a goal already reached by the enemies of Slavery, which must insure the healthy action of the body politic, whatever party names may be clothed with power.

The City of Washington is rather outside of the Republican centre of gravity, but the party machinery, composed of Representatives from all the States in which the party has an existence, keeps up a ramified correspondence here which few other places enjoy. From these sources I learn nothing but cheering news; and the timely warnings of the *Evening Journal* about over-confidence, to the contrary, notwithstanding, I must needs add to that confidence, or say nothing. Even from California I hear accounts which would seem utterly improbable but for the current news from the adjoining State of Oregon. From Illinois no breath of doubt comes, and from Indiana the Republican vaticinations are almost equally sanguine. Your next neighbor, New-Jersey, it is thought here, will give the Republicans more trouble than almost any other State in which a contest will be made.

Leading Democrats from the South, who still linger about the capital, concede the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, and manifest a degree of Christian resignation, under the afflicting dispensation, worthy of all praise. They are even gloomy in regard to several Southern States, which have heretofore been considered as sure for any Democratic candidate whom the party in its wisdom or folly may have put up. Virginia is in this doubtful category, as well as North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Louisiana. Missouri and Maryland are surrendered at discretion to Bell and Everett. So sanguine and truculent an authority as the Richmond *Examiner* places Virginia on the doubtful list. The Bell and Everett Party have a working Committee here, of which Mr. Boteler, M. C., of Virginia, is the head. They have just started a campaign paper called the *Union Flag*. They have high hopes of carrying several Southern States, and some even claim that Mr. Bell is to be elected President by the House of Representatives. But this is little more than a "hope so." By the way, Mr. Everett's fine oration on the 4th was most timely. No men in this country despair of the Republic so much as the party to which he belongs, unless it be the Democracy, since their loss of power has become apparent. I often hear intelligent gentlemen of those parties expressing the opinion that Republican Government is a failure, coupled with a eulogy upon the Government of England. It is gratifying to know that the accomplished leader of the Conservatives can give such solid reasons for thinking that the fears of his followers are ill founded.

The Douglas Party made a great mistake in not nominating George W. Jones, of Tennessee, for Vice-President, instead of the errant fire-eater, Johnson, of Georgia. Jones is a man of solid qualities, has had a highly honorable and useful career as a practical legislator, is very popular, and still adheres to Douglas. He represented, perhaps, the largest slaveholding district in Tennessee for many years, was never beaten, nor even opposed, and yet, although a frequent participant in the Congressional debates, he never made an ultra Pro-Slavery speech. I doubt, indeed, whether he ever spoke on Slavery at all. Such a man would have given a dignity and respectability to the ticket which would have rendered it formidable North and South. But Mr. Jones is no favorite with the hybrid race—half politician, half peculator—known as lobby-jobbers. He was always their enemy and they his; and it may be that they had something to do in keeping his obvious merits as an available candidate out of sight.

The Breckinridge meeting on Monday evening was largely attended by a promiscuous crowd, composed of all parties, not more than one-fourth of which gave any demonstrative sign of their sympathy with the objects of the meeting. CARLISLE, the Corporation Attorney, who stands high as a lawyer, made the opening speech, but exhibited anything but an elevated and statesmanlike view of public affairs. Besides many other coarse and vituperative flings at the Republicans and their candidate, he declared that the ghost of JOHN BROWN is the Republican candidate, of which Mr. LINCOLN is only the representative. He wound up by saying that Mr. LINCOLN deserved to be ridden on the first rail that he ever split, and that he would assist in riding him. The next orator was Judge MEEK, of Alabama, who is a fine speaker, and confined his remarks to the legitimate subject of Democratic meetings, viz.: the quarrel with DOUGLAS. He made some rather damaging statements in regard to the manner in which the Baltimore Convention was *not* organized, but I have no time to notice them at present. The other speakers, for the most part, were in like manner observant of parliamentary rules, in confining themselves to the family quarrel. The President, when called upon by the adjourned meeting, followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors. His history of the old Congressional caucus, and of the substitution of the Convention was graphic and picturesque; but he was inaccurate in intimating that the "two-thirds rule" was at once made a part of the Convention system. That feature was added in 1844, at the especial instance and demand of Mr. CALHOUN, who discussed it elaborately, either by himself or his friends, during the preceding Summer. It was hoped that it might enure to his benefit; but that great man lived before his time. His principles, which are embodied in the recent Senate resolutions against Popular Sovereignty, and in the Breckinridge Platform, never obtained sway over the Southern mind until some years after his death. Had he begun his work earlier in life he might have lived to see it culminate in the overthrow of the party to which he attached himself. But Moses like, he was only permitted to behold from Pisgah's top the consummation of his labors under the Joshuas and Calebs. OBSERVER.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposed Reinstatement of Capt. Meigs—The Capitol Extension—A Desperate Lobby at Work—Army Movements, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 13.

REINSTATEMENT OF CAPT. MEIGS.

It was understood in the War Department to-day that Capt. MEIGS would be again placed in charge of the Potomac Water Works, as directed by the law making an appropriation for the completion of the aqueduct. I doubt the correctness of the rumor, as I know such was not the intention of the President when he approved the law. Should he be reinstated it is further stated that Secretary FLOYD will resign.

THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

Capt. FRANKLIN is pushing the work at the Capitol with great energy, and proving the wisdom of his selection for this responsible post.

THE LOBBY AT WORK.

Since the adjournment of Congress a desperate lobby can be seen daily hanging around the Public Departments here, driving their schemes of speculation, and aiming to make out of the Executive what they failed to realize from the Legislative Department of the Government.

THE PARAGUAY CLAIMS.

The Paraguay Commissioners have adjourned till Monday, when all the documentary evidence is to be handed in. Then the arguments are to be filed, and a decision is to be rendered on the 1st of August.

DIPLOMATIC MATTERS.

Señ. LOUIS MOLINA has left for New-York, to be absent some time.

Señ. ZEGARRA failed to receive his dispatches from Peru, but thinks they may have been detained in New-York. If so he will receive them this evening.

ILLNESS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Secretary TOUCEY has been kept from his office several days by indisposition, but he is much better to-day.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

Lieut. J. C. IVES has been appointed Secretary to the Commission to examine into the organization of West Point Academy.

Six months' leave of absence has been granted to Major GARNETT, of the Ninth Infantry; eight months to Major RUCKER, Quartermaster's Department; two months to Capt. GILBERT, First Infantry; eight months to Major RUCKER, Quartermaster's Department; two months to Capt. GILBERT, First Infantry; six months to Lieut.-Col. SMITH, Seventh Infantry, and Major AUSTINE, Third Artillery; two months to Assistant-Surgeon CAMPBELL, after which he will report for duty to the commanding officer at Plattsburgh barracks; two months to Assistant-Surgeon HOLLABUSH, for the benefit of his health; thirty days to Lieut. H. CLAY WOOD, First Infantry; and four months to Lieut. QUATTLEBAUM, Ninth Infantry. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 13.

It was recently stated in a dispatch from New-Orleans that a revenue cutter had gone to overhaul the schooner *J. B. Taylor*, which sailed from that port for Central America with "emigrants" or filibusters. For more than two months past it has been known that several small parties of such adventurers have repaired thither; but these movements are here considered too insignificant for serious comment.

As the old Jackson Democratic Association was lately thoroughly disrupted by the contending Douglas and Breckinridge members, each wing has taken preliminary steps to establish a campaign club, the one altogether independent of the other.

A petition has been numerously signed, presented to the President, and by him transferred to the Secretary of War, praying for an immediate resumption of the work on the Washington aqueduct. It will be recollected that Congress appropriated half a million of dollars for this purpose, to be expended under the superintendence of Capt. MEIGS. This proviso has somewhat embarrassed the Administration, but there seems to be no doubt, apart from the question which the designation of that officer involves, that the operations on the acqueduct will shortly be resumed.

ROBERT BARTH, of St. Louis, has been recognized by the President as Consul for the States of Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, California, Oregon, Minnesota and the Territories of New-Mexico and Utah.

Movements of Mr. Breckinridge.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 13.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times:

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE arrived here to-night from Washington. He lodges at BARNUM'S. Many friends have called to congratulate him and interchange civilities. It is understood that he goes to Philadelphia to-morrow morning. Preparations are making to serenade him at 11 o'clock to-night.

Pennsylvania Politics.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN ALLEGHANY CITY.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, July 13.

One of the largest Republican meetings ever convened in this county was held Thursday night, in Alleghany City. The Wide-Awakes turned out in full force. About 7,000 people assembled, and were addressed by Hon. ROBERT MCKNIGHT, Representative from the Twenty-second District, and other gentlemen. The names of LINCOLN and HAMLIN were hailed with great enthusiasm.

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 13.

THOMAS O. STAPLES has announced himself a candidate for Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of Missouri.

Hon. John P. Hale vs. the Boston Courier.

LIBEL SUIT—THE COURIER ESTABLISHMENT ATTACHED.

BOSTON, Friday, July 13.

The Boston *Courier* establishment was attached to-day at the suit of Hon. JOHN P. HALE, of New-Hampshire, for an alleged libel contained in an article published in the *Courier* of the 2d inst. Mr. HALE claims $10,000 for damage. It is understood that CALEB CUSHING, B. F. BUTLER and CHAS. LEVI WOODBURY have been retained by the *Courier* proprietors to defend the suit.

Fires.

CAR MANUFACTORY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 13.

The extensive car manufactory of KIMBALL & GORTON, in Twenty-first and Hamilton streets, was burnt this morning. The buildings covered the entire square, and was valuably stocked. Loss, $30,000; insured. It is believed that the origin of the fire was accidental.

WAREHOUSE IN WINDSOR, C. W.

WINDSOR, C. W., Friday, July 13.

Mr. BAILEY'S store and warehouse, in this place, with its contents, were burned this morning. Mr. HUNT'S warehouse, adjoining, was also partially burned. Loss not heavy, and covered by insurance. During the fire RICHARD LAWSON, of Windsor, fell into the river and was drowned.

The Editorial Excursion from Philadelphia.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Friday, July 13.

A party of gentlemen connected with the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Railroads, and various Philadelphia Editors, having enjoyed a tour over the Buck Mountain and Lehigh Coal Company's works, have arrived here, and will proceed over the New-Jersey Central Road to New-York, and conclude the pleasant excursion by a visit to the *Great Eastern*.

Masonic.

OTTAWA, C. W., Friday, July 13.

The Masonic Convention, in session here, to-day elected the following officers: Mr. HARRINGTON, Grand Master; Mr. SIMPSON, Deputy Grand Master; Mr. GALE, of Quebec, G. S. W.; Mr. WARREN, of St. Thomas, G. J. S. The Grand Lodge will be held at London next year. The majority of the delegates leave here to-day.

A Balloon Voyage.

GREAT BEND, Friday, July 13.

A large balloon, containing two persons, passed over this village last night, between 10 and 11 o'clock. It was moving southward.

It is supposed to have been the *Atlantic*, which ascended from Albany yesterday.

Robbery at Trenton.

TRENTON, Friday, July 13.

Messrs. TITUS & SCUDDER'S store was robbed last night of $2,500 worth of silks. The store was entered by false keys. There is no clue of the thieves.

Conviction of Cross, the Forger.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 13.

Col. J. B. CROSS, the celebrated forger, has been convicted of forging a check on the Consolidation Bank of this city.

Weather Reports.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, July 13.

Wind, N. W. Weather clear. Thermometer, 70°.

CAPE RACE, Friday, July 13.

Weather very thick since 2 A. M.

INDIANA POLITICS.

War of the Democratic Factions—Prospects of Republican Success.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, July 9, 1860.

The Democratic politicians in Indiana have succeeded in brewing a very pretty storm, and there is a good prospect that the party will come to its end by the "happy dispatch." For some months past the Douglas faction have been carrying everything before them; indeed, when the State Convention adjourned—although the Administration men, under the sagacious lead of JOHN L. ROBINSON, had secured nearly all the nominations—it was conceded that DOUGLAS was the first and only choice of nine-tenths of the Democrats in the State. And now the Douglas men are marching with arms reversed and muffled drums, acknowledging openly that there is no earthly hope of their leader's election, and that the State itself is in great danger of falling into the arms of the Republicans. We have had in this city lately, the meeting of a dangerous triumvirate—JESSE D. BRIGHT, GRAHAM N. FITCH, and JAMES HUGHES. These three men are the head and front of the Anti-Douglas faction in Indiana. They have discovered that politicians have no absolute fee in the votes of their party,—no indefeasible title to the offices of the country. They are doomed men. BRIGHT and FITCH are singularly odious. They have been put into office and kept in office by frauds as vile as those which hung Dr. DODD, and sent Postmaster FOWLER into exile. Their own consciousness of the series of villanies by which they mounted to power has kept them uneasy and irritable, and has soured in them each a temper not originally too sweet. Mr. HUGHES is a much younger man than either of the Senators, but he is of the same intolerant and selfish temper, and has embarked his fortunes in the same boat. These men perfectly understand their position. They end their political lives surely and speedily; but, since they can no longer have place and power, they mean to let their enemies feel that they have the power to keep them out of place. Such, without doubt, was the motive that brought these two Senators and this Judge of the Court of Claims, to Indianapolis; they came to organize defeat; they met to prepare a vengeance sweet and unmitigable.

So far as the success of the Republicans is concerned, there was no occasion for their intervention. The fact that the election of Mr. DOUGLAS is acknowledged by his friends impossible, is quite enough. It demoralizes the party. The leaders, having nothing to hope, have no money to spend. They have no stomach for a fight which furnishes nothing but hard blows and no booty. They see before them an absolute certainty of defeat, and endeavor to comfort themselves with the reflection that Mr. DOUGLAS is only forty seven years old, and has a good constitution; if these fail him, *history will do him justice*. But the Administration faction mean to leave nothing to conjecture; they mean to reduce the possible to the absolute; they will make the defeat of DOUGLAS and of the State ticket doubly sure. To effect this they have taken steps to organize a BRECKINRIDGE and LANE ticket. They have called a county mass meeting for the 14th inst., and a State mass convention for the 31st. To the surprise of most persons the call for a county convention was signed by a hundred persons, among them being many prominent citizens not in office. The State Convention is to be addressed by Messrs. BRIGHT and FITCH, Gen. JO. LANE, D. R. ECKELS, late United States Judge in Utah, Gov. POWELL, of Kentucky, and other luminaries of the same faction.

This movement, though not unexpected, provokes the bitterest wrath and an immeasurable profanity. Nothing can picture the rage and dismay of the Douglas faction as they see their cause, already in danger, betrayed and openly and utterly defeated by men whom they had once worshiped, and to whom they had intrusted the honor and safety of the "only National Party." The two factions are arrayed against each other in open war: they can come to no terms:

"For no true reconcilement e'er can come
Where wounds of deadly hate have pierced so deep."

The Republicans, meantime, find no serious discomfort in this internecine war of factions. They will certainly carry the State against all combinations; but it is refreshing to see these insolent officials flying at one another's throats. WABASH.

Political Miscellany.

The friends of Mr. DOUGLAS are about starting a paper in his interest in Petersburgh, Va.

Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR is to address the Democracy of Prince Edward Co., Va., on the 16th inst.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* declares its preference for Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE.

Gov. WISE has deferred any participation in the canvass until the Virginia Democratic State Convention shall have acted.

All the German Press in Indiana, except one, are for LINCOLN, three of them having abandoned the Democracy and embraced Republicanism.

Mr. M. CUTTS, father-in-law of Mr. DOUGLAS, and Second Auditor of the Treasury, is at present in Boston. Attempts to secure his removal are rumored.

The Albany *Standard* urges the nomination of ERASTUS CORNING for Governor, by the Democratic Convention which is to assemble at Syracuse, Aug. 7.

The *Pennsylvanian*, of Philadelphia, is still at a loss whom to support for President, so it continues to urge the Democracy to coalesce, that it may advocate the claims of both BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS.

Hon. JOHN F. POTTER is making the tour of the White Mountains and Canada, with his wife and daughter. On the 10th he was at Portland, Maine. His health has been impaired by his residence at Washington.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Post*, heretofore a neutral paper, has concluded "that BELL and EVERETT are the only candidates in the field that ought to be elected to preside over and direct the destinies of the United States."

Gov. JOHNSON'S efforts for himself and Mr. DOUGLAS do not meet with the approbation of the Georgians. After driving him from the platform in Macon a few evenings since the crowd hung him in effigy.

The Watrousville (Mich.) *Democrat* has issued its edict of excommunication against President BUCHANAN. He supports Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, the nominee of the seceders, and therefore is no longer a member of the Democratic Party.

Hon. JAMES C. ALLEN, Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, Hon. T. A. MCCLERNAND, member of Congress from that State, and Hon. Mr. HUMPHREYS of Alabama, spoke at a Douglas ratification meeting in Jacksonville, Illinois, on the 6th.

The Breckinridge National Executive Committee warn the people against one JAMES MADISON FLOYD, who is traveling about the country on a collecting tour, armed with fictitious letters of introduction purporting to be signed by Hon. I. I. STEVENS and Hon. T. B. FLORENCE.

The Washington *Star* thinks that the union of the two factions of the Democracy would be followed by the defection of thousands of the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS to the Republicans. It therefore urges a fusion of the three Anti-Republican parties as necessary to carry doubtful Northern States.

The Ninth Ward American Council, of Albany, met at Cedar Hall, on Monday evening, and adopted resolutions, pledging themselves to labor for the election of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. BELL and EVERETT, they think, have no chance of carrying the State.

"Occasional" states in the *Press* that "COMSTOCK, Postmaster at Albany, N. Y., has been or will be removed. He is connected with the *Atlas*, and is the representative of DEAN RICHMOND, CAGGER, CASSIDY & Co. It is undoubted that all office-holders who hold out for DOUGLAS will meet a like fate."

Of the sense and expediency of the proposed union between the friends of BELL, BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS, the New-Orleans *Picayune* has no doubt, but it has misgivings as to the existence of a capacity of self-sacrifice, and an elevation of disinterested patriotism in the debatable States, sufficient to secure the success of the movement.

The Macon (Geo.) *Telegraph* learns from a source which it considers altogether reliable, that Hon. A. H. STEPHENS has declared for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, but that on account of his feeble health he may be obliged to decline to canvass the State, or to accept a position on the Douglas-Johnson Electoral ticket.

Mr. THOMAS G. GREEN writes to the Warrenton (N. C.) *News* that Gen. LANE, "feeling most grateful for the compliment which his native State of North Carolina paid him in presenting his name for Vice-President of the United States, will, at the earnest request of many citizens of that State, take an early opportunity of visiting the land which gave him birth."

The Troy *Whig* has at last come out for BELL and EVERETT, and the *Whig* admits that the State is pretty sure to go for LINCOLN and HAMLIN. But it is willing, in a quiet way, to sustain BELL and EVERETT, pure and simple, without bargaining with other parties. It assumes, that if the ticket gets but a few votes, it may serve to keep up the organization, and so prove useful for the future.

The Richmond *Enquirer* announces the 16th of August as the day appointed for the assembling of the Democratic State Convention at Charlottesville, Va., and urges the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS to attend. It invites them not "to a slaughter-house prepared for them, in which neither free discussion nor fair play will be allowed, but to a meeting of friends to decide a question upon which the party is divided, and in a manner that shall be satisfactory to all."

Hon. A. H. RICE, of Roxbury, representative in Congress from the Fourth District of Massachusetts, had an enthusiastic welcome home on the evening of Tuesday. Mr. PARK delivered the formal reception speech, and Mr. RICE replied, reviewing briefly the work accomplished by Congress during its last session. Gov. BANKS followed. He spoke of the difficulties which surrounded a Representative, and predicted the success of LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

There was an enthusiastic gathering of Republicans at Paris Hill, Maine, on the 10th. Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., occupied the forenoon with a discussion of the leading political questions of the day, and in the afternoon Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN spoke. Paris Hill, where the meeting was held, was his birth-place, and Mr. HAMLIN'S address was in the main composed of personal reminiscences. Hon. ELIJAH L. HAMLIN followed. Hon. C. T. GILMAN, Mr. WOODFORD and others consumed the time until 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Missouri Republican State Central Committee has issued its address, urging upon the members of the party the State ticket just put in nomination. It says, among other things: "There are now in Missouri at least fifty thousand men who cannot get full employment for their energies and enterprise, owing to the depressions of the past two years, and there are now in Missouri more than one hundred thousand slaves, occupying and filling the most lucrative agricultural and mechanical positions of the interior. It is the demand of the Republican Party that slave labor shall make room for free white labor, and take itself away."

Senator WILSON spoke at a ratification meeting held in Watertown, Mass., on the evening of the 10th. He congratulated the friends of freedom on the brilliant prospect before them, described the present position of the Democratic Party, and reviewed the positions of the different Presidential candidates. A vote cast for BELL and EVERETT would be thrown away. He could not tell why the Democratic Party had divided, for Mr. DOUGLAS had himself gone so far on the side of the South as to call forth a rebuke from Senator DAVIS, of Mississippi. Senator WILSON predicted, and desired his hearers to mark his words, that Mr. DOUGLAS would not receive a single electoral vote. Hon. MOSES KIMBALL, of Boston, followed Mr. WILSON.

Col. SILAS SEYMOUR, Ex-State Engineer, has declared for Mr. DOUGLAS. In a letter to Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH, he says: "I could not conscientiously act or vote with the great Democratic Party, in whose hands the people, during several administrations, have placed the General Government, so long as it was completely subject to the caprice and dictation of the radical men of the South. But now that it occupies the only practicable and conservative ground upon which the North and South can meet as friends, and where neither the arbitrary dictation of the Executive, nor the ambitious and revolutionary schemes of designing politicians (whether in or out of Congress) can interpose this element of discord between them, I feel that it is the duty of every conservative and Union-loving man to give it his hearty support, and save the country, if possible, from the danger of being governed by either of the extreme factions, North or South."

The atmosphere in Maryland and Delaware is smoky. The Baltimore *Patriot*, in discussing the chances, says that things are very much complicated in Maryland, and adds: "The two Democratic factions will, no doubt, wage an exterminating war against each other, and if Mr. BELL were the nominee of the gallant American Party that gave the State to FILLMORE in 1856, his success would be beyond a doubt. Nay, it would be so against a united Democratic Party. But BELL and EVERETT are the nominees of a new party, made up out of portions of the old Whig Party and portions of the old American Party, but there has been no disbandment of the American Party in the City of Baltimore. It still holds on to its organization, but leaves it to its members to vote as they please in the Presidential election. Whether any of them will support DOUGLAS, or BRECKINRIDGE, or LINCOLN, remains to be seen in the result, or whether they will, as a body, go for BELL, is yet to be seen. There is a large body of Lincoln men in Baltimore, and if they find the vast body of American voters at their side in the support of LINCOLN, in sympathetic response for their support of the American candidates for municipal offices, or for any other reason, very different results may be achieved from what the friends of BELL now anticipate. If the Americans go for BELL in earnest, we may safely set down Maryland to BELL and EVERETT, but much will depend upon their course, and the influence of their course in the canvass in the Free States. Delaware is as likely to go for LINCOLN as for BELL, DOUGLAS or BRECKINRIDGE, and it is probable that nothing short of the election itself will indicate the result. The prospective winning party will have the inside track."

Expedition to Steal the Negroes at Key West.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, July 6.

Yesterday afternoon a friend of ours returned from a hurried trip to Key West and Havana. He was one of a party of five (B. H. E., P. M., and three others,) who visited the Barracoons, *via* Cedar Keys, for the purpose of liberating some of the healthy Africans there in charge of the United States Marshal. They found another party there from Charleston, and arrangements were satisfactorily made for removing the negroes; but, owing to some accident to the steamer chartered on the coast of Florida, (it is feared she is lost,) the whole scheme failed. The entire population of Key West is said to be opposed to the sending of the negroes back to Africa, and the negroes wish to stay, themselves.

Three or four of the disappointed Montgomery party chartered a fishing-smack for Havana, and after a stormy run of eighteen hours, (during which they had, in the language of the Irish Captain, to "reef the sails, go below, fasten down the hatches and let her wallow,") got into the harbor, but were prevented for some time from landing by an over-zealous official, because there were some guns aboard. An appeal was made to the American Counsul (HELM,) who is said by the party to have acted meanly. They denounce him without stint.

Several very funny incidents occurred, which we have not space to mention; but we may state, that during the difficulty with one of the Spanish officials, in the harbor of Havana, it was very difficult to keep W. W. B. from knocking him overboard. He kept exclaiming, "Ain't it legal to knock him overboard with this rifle? Must I stand his d—d impudence?"

The party say, that the negroes could be taken very easily by a few determined men. The act would be quite as moral as the Government's robbery of the first purchasers.

BLOODY AFFRAY AT LAKE BORGNE.—A terrible affair occurred at Proctorville, Lake Borgne, on Saturday afternoon, the main facts only of which have yet reached town. It appears that a Chinaman went into a coffee-house with a party of fifteen to drink, and only put down twenty-five cents. They went out, and another Chinaman went in and claimed a drink, but the bar-keeper, a Spaniard, refused to give it to him. The Chinaman slapped him in the face, and the Spaniard threw a tumbler at him. A countryman of the bar-keeper's went in to his assistance, whereupon the Chinaman stabbed him. He then rushed out and stabbed another Spaniard on the gallery, who attempted to stop him. He then ran for the wharf, and was pursued by another Spaniard named AUGUSTINE FALLERO, and he got cut in several places. The Celestial desperado leaped into the Lake to swim to a boat, but before he reached one he was shot dead. The two men stabbed in the coffee-house expired shortly after. FALLERO was brought up to town, but died in the Charity Hospital at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He was stabbed in several places, and the flesh was literally hewed off from the bone on the right arm, between the elbow and the shoulder. He was a member of the Spanish Benevolent Association.—*New-Orleans Bulletin.*

A runaway slave was returned to the South from near Carbondale, Jackson County, Illinois, on the 2d ult.

The Massacre in Syria.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN MISSION AT DEIR-EL-KAMAR.

Beyrout (June 9) Correspondence of the London Times.

In my last letter I mentioned having proceeded to Deir-el-Kamar, (a Christian town of Lebanon, situated about eight hours' journey off in the mountain,) with a party which carried with it provisions for the American mission there, the town being for several days closely besieged by a very large party of Druses. We reached the place on Sunday, the 3d, twenty-four hours after the fighting had ceased, but quite in time to witness the effects of the siege, the storm and the partial burning of the town.

At the entrance to the town our horses stumbled over the dead body of a man, who had but a short time before been murdered by the Druses. His head was nearly hacked off, and a pool of fresh blood streamed across the road. Just as we got to the door of Mr. BIRD'S (the American missionary's) house, one of the Druse chiefs, by name SELIM BEY, met us, riding at the head of some 200 warriors. Being a resident of the village of Abeigh, SELIM BEY was well known to my companion, and saluting the latter very civilly, he requested to have a few minutes' interview with him. Mr. CALQUHOUN suggested that he had better turn with us into Mr. BIRD'S house, the doors of which were then being unfastened to allow our party to enter. Accordingly we entered the lower court-yard, and a motley assemblage we were—horses kicking, mules returning the compliment—Druse warriors, fresh from scenes of blood, while the two or three hundred Christians who had taken refuge in Mr. BIRD'S house peeped from any hole where they could get a chance of seeing us. In the centre of the group stood the two American missionaries, the Druse chief, and the present writer. SELIM BEY is a very fine-looking young man, armed, dressed, and mounted in the true Arab fashion. His manners were courteous and well-bred in the extreme. He said he had but a moment to spare, and his object was to assure the missionaries that not only should their lives and their property be safe, but that, so far as he was concerned, no further attack of the Druses should take place. He had come to restore order in the town, and would remain in the immediate neighborhood until this was accomplished. He expressed his deep regret for what had taken place, but said the Druses were driven to it by the taunts of the Christians of Deir-el-Kamar, and by the manner in which they had striven to stir up war all over the country. Of course his words could only be taken for what they were worth, being quite *ex parte* statements. To do SELIM BEY justice, he never took any part in the assault of Deir-el-Kamar. This, however, cannot altogether be put down to his credit, for he was at the time absent on another expedition. Had he been present, his hands might not have been so clean as they are. After leaving one or two men of his own party to guard the premises of Mr. BIRD'S house and school, the Bey took his leave, hurrying off towards the village of Bechir Bey, about an hour's journey distant.

We then proceeded into the upper court of the house, every room of which we found crowded with Christians of all denominations. Much and fiercely as the Papist sects of Deir-el-Kamar have denounced the Protestants they did not hesitate to take refuge with the missionaries in the hour of danger. Even the Bishop of the Greek Church who, but a year ago, solemnly excommunicated from the altar all who attended the American schools, was now glad to find an asylum from his blood-thirsty countrymen, under the shadow of the stars and stripes. The premises of the American missionaries, as also those of the French Jesuits—the only two Frank houses in the town—had been respected. We found that the fighting had lasted eight hours on Friday the 1st, the Christians defending themselves well until their ammunition failed. About a third of the town was burnt down. Plundering was still going on, and two murders were committed close to the house by wandering Druses. On the day of the fighting, but before it commenced, Mr. BIRD, not expecting any disturbance, went to a village about three hours distant, to visit some poor native Protestant families residing there. Whilst he was absent the fighting commenced, and poor Mrs. BIRD was left with her house full of native Christians, and with her little girl, to manage matters as best she could. She appears to have behaved with admirable fortitude. She sent to ask the Turkish Governor for a couple of soldiers to protect her house, but this was refused her point-blank. You must know that Deir-el-Kamar is not, like the rest of Lebanon, under the rule of either Christian or Druse Kaimacans, but has a Turkish Governor of its own, appointed direct by the Sultan, as well as a garrison of 300 Turkish troops of the regular force, with staff, commissariat, and four field-pieces. When the Druses attacked the town at noon on Friday, the 1st, some of the Christians went to the Governor, and asked him to defend their lives and property with his troops, as they were the Sultan's subjects. The Governor refused to do so. I went twice over the points of attack, and have no hesitation whatever in saying that even 200 regular troops armed as the Turkish soldiers are, could, if they had the will to do so, not only defend the place against almost any number of undisciplined warriors, but ought with the greatest ease to have driven them from the rocks, and cleared the neighborhood of them. But the governor never made even a pretence of defending the town; he told the Christians they must shift for themselves. Now, as the Pacha of Beyrout and other Turkish authorities have all along declared that the Druses were obedient to the Sultan's authority, could not the governor of Deir-el-Kamar have at least ordered them to retire? Or failing this, might he not have taken out his troops and used force? But no, he remained quietly in the palace, and allowed the town to be attacked, burnt, and plundered by the Druses without firing a shot. Compare this with what happened at Sidon, and both with the fact—which I only became acquainted with to-day—that when the Pacha of Beyrout moved into camp near this city, and commanded the armed Christians of Hadel and Bhabda to disperse, (which they did the next day,) he promised them that no Druses should attack the place, as he would prevent it with his troops. But we all know how, a few hours after the armed Christians had dispersed from around Bhabda and Hadel, the Druses attacked and burnt the place to the ground, the Pacha, with 600 or 700 regular troops and four guns, being encamped a quarter of a mile off, and calmly looking on, whilst the rapine—in which his own irregulars took a great part—was taking place. Compare, I say, these different circumstances, and there will be no difficulty in accounting for the universal opinion here that the Turkish authorities favor the Druses, and use them as instruments with which to punish and humble the Christians. At Sidon, as at Deir-el-Kamar, the Missionaries were refused guards for their houses, and at both places the Turkish troops and authorities either directly took part against or refused to defend the Christians.

A Card.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 13, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A man is traveling about the country getting money for different magazines and newspapers, under the pretence of being agent for ROSS & TOUSEY of this City. This firm employs no traveling agents, and this man is a SWINDLER.

Brandreth's Pills

MAKE THE BLOOD PURE.

Those who use them have a clearness of complexion unattainable by other means, besides being less liable to be affected by the ordinary diseases of the day.

THE WEAK, THE CONSUMPTIVE,

And otherwise delicate, after some days' use, find renewed strength and life pervade every organ.

HOW IMPORTANT THEIR WORTH SHOULD BE KNOWN.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., and No. 4 Union-square. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOX, with full directions.

Where, also, ALCOCK'S PLASTERS are sold.

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IS NOW OPEN

and the public are invited to an inspection of the large assortment of new and beautiful goods offered for sale, Broadway, corner Prince-st.

H. BALL. W. BLACK. E. MONROE.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Shirt and Collar Depot, No. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

Shirts made to order.

India Gauze, Silk and Lisle Thread Undershirts.

Linen and New-York Mills Drawers.

Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.

New styles of Stocks and Ties, &c.

G. M. TRACY, Agent.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

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VERMIN DESTROYER

Is the only sure exterminator of Rats and Mice, Roaches, Garden Insects, and every species of Vermin. Principal depot, No. 512 Broadway. Sold by all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*

We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Six Fine Shirts for $9.

WARRANTED TO FIT.

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MOODY'S Shirt Manufactory, No. 503 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English New Ties of the latest importation. L. O. KELLOGG & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Samuel Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 6th-av. and 12th-st., pure and genuine drugs, medicines and perfumery and the proprietor constantly in attendance to dispense prescriptions.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,

Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

THE BEST IN USE.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Douloureux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health when taken in the Spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt people enjoy better health and live longer for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of diseases it is intended to cure.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles in one package $5.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Best New-York Shirts and Undergarments at lowest prices, wholesale and retail. PERGO'S, No. 61 Nassau-st., and No. 381 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WILEY—HOPE.—In this City, on Thursday, July 12, at St. John's Chapel, by Rev. Sullivan H. Weston, Mr. WM. H. WILEY to Miss PHŒBE A. HOPE, all of this City.

☞ New-Orleans and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

PIERSON—BENEDICT.—In this City, on Thursday, July 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Joseph W. Pierson, of Bristol, Penn., Rev. ARTHUR T. PIERSON and SARAH F., daughter of Seth W. Benedict, Esq., all of this City.

ANDERSON—FEE.—In this City, on Thursday, July 12, by Rev. C. Fletcher, Mr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON to Miss MARY ANN FEE, all of this City.

SIMMONS—PELLETREAU.—At Islip, L. I., on Thursday, July 12, at the residence of John H. Miller, by Rev. Chas. W. Cooper, OVID T. SIMMONS, of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., to JULIA PELLETREAU, of Islip, L. I.

DIED.

CUNNINGHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, July 12, MARCUS, twin son of James D. and Charlotte A. Cunningham, aged 4 years, 1 month and 12 days.

His remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

McCOY.—In this City, on Friday, July 13, after a short and severe illness, PATRICK McCOY, in the 53d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, James McCoy, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 180 Mulberry-st.

FARRAND.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 11, ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph S. Farrand, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 3 West 30th-st., on Saturday, July 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

COFFIN.—In this City, WILLIAM J. COFFIN, aged 65 years.

The funeral services will take place, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, July 15, at his late residence, No. 287 East 10th-st. His remains will be taken to Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y., for interment, on Monday morning.

McGUIRE.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 13, very suddenly, Mr. PATRICK McGUIRE, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, John and Thomas, and of his sister, Mrs. Peter Masterson, are requested to attend his funeral on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, corner 52d-st. and Broadway, without further invitation.

BLISS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 13, SIDNEY, youngest child of William R. and Elizabeth F. Bliss, aged 16 months.

Funeral services at No. 37 Sidney-place, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

ANDREWS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, July 13, Mrs. ELIZA ANDREWS, widow of the late S. P. Andrews, and daughter of the late Abraham Dally.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 6 Washington-place, South 6th st., on Monday, July 16, at 3 o'clock.

STEWART.—In Irvington, N. Y., on Thursday, July 12, MARTHA WILSON STEWART, daughter of Rev. Charles Samuel Stewart, U. S. Navy.

BULKLEY.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday morning, July 11, at the residence of Dr. Albert Smith, CATHARINE FREDERICA KUHNE BULKLEY, aged 4 years and 6 months, daughter of Rev. Edwin A. and Catherine Bulkley, of Groton, Mass.

TOTTEN.—At Bowery Bay, Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, July 12, ISAAC R. TOTTEN, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Isaac Rapelyea, Bowery Bay, at 2 o'clock on Sunday, July 15. Services at the Reformed Dutch Church, Newtown, at 3 o'clock on Sunday.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 331, July 13, 1860.

54, 10, 59, 44, 64, 75, 49, 14, 65, 2, 69, 73, 45.

Class No. 332, July 13, 1860.

52, 10, 56, 22, 38, 68, 61, 18, 45, 40, 1, 65, 20.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., July 13, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

CRIME
RAMPANT.
HICKS, THE PIRATE.
For full particulars of his
EXECUTION
AND CONFESSION,
WITH HIS PORTRAIT,
AND THE SCENE OF THE
MURDER.
SEE
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
Also,
PORTRAITS OF
MRS. WALTON,
EDWIN JEFFERDS,
CHARLES JEFFERDS,
AND
FRANK HOFFMAN,
The Murderer of
MRS. SCHUMAKER AND BABE.
Also,
THE MURDER OF
A WOMAN AND HER
TWO CHILDREN,
BY HER PARAMOUR.
Now Ready.

$40. PARKER SEWING-MACHINES, $40.

First-Class, Double-Thread, Rapid and Noiseless.
Under Patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c.
Office, VARNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.
Agents wanted everywhere.

AMERICAN MEDICAL TIMES.
NO. II
SATURDAY, July 14.
BAILLIERE BROTHERS,
No. 440 Broadway, New-York.

BLOOD FOOD.—THIS INVALUABLE NERVE invigorator is nature's own remedy, curing disease by natural laws. When taken by consumptives its influence is felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood, and strengthening the whole organization.

Females suffering from nervous prostration, or any of the complaints to which they are subject, will find themselves invigorated by its use, and the rich, rosy bloom of health mantling to their cheeks again.

Sufferers from over use, or excesses of any kind, will find this an unfailing remedy. Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5. See Circular. Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 409 Broadway.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—We cannot keep house without it, is the universal remark of those who have used it. Instant relief from the agony of rheumatism, dysentery, colic, sprains, mosquito bites, and pains of all kinds. Price 25 and 50 cents. Office, No. 56 Cortlandt st. Sold everywhere. WM. FISHER, up-town agent.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY.—A DELICIOUS dessert, and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal Saloons. HECKERS' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Molds, of various sizes, forms and patterns; for sale at the establishment, No. 3 New-Canal-st., near East Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe via Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer ADRIATIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, July 14, at 10½ o'clock A. M. JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

CATHARINE-STREET.—ALL PERSONS INTERESTED in property in and adjacent to said street will find a [illegible] to the widening of the same at W. P. SEYMOUR & CO.'S, No. 4 Chatham-square.

PERFECT FITTING

SHIRTS

WARD, FROM LONDON,

NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

UP STAIRS.

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.

MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,

With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.

ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $3 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard..$4 [illegible]
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard..........3 [illegible]
Making and cutting..........[illegible]
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents..........1 [illegible]
Profit..........[illegible]
Total..........$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

GRAND MASS MEETING

Of citizens, irrespective of party, who believe that the best interests of our country, the stability of the Union, the success of our free institutions, will be best served and promoted by the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, July 16, 7½ P. M., at Union-square, Broadway, 4th-av. and 14th-st.

The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting, and are expected to speak:

HORACE GREELEY, THOMAS CORWIN,
GEO. R. BABCOCK, JAMES O. PUTNAM,
ROGER S. BALDWIN, GEORGE G. BELLOWS,
TRUMAN SMITH, DANIEL ULLMAN,
Ex-Mayor HALL, R. F. ANDREWS.
E. L. SNOW.

By order of Committee of Arrangements.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, Chairman.

WM. F. T. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the

Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs,

Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.

WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient

PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

50 cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S

IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS

Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,

THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.

Sold at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

ON EXHIBITION, AT OUR STORE,
A SERVICE OF CUT GLASS for SEVENTY-TWO PERSONS, comprising OVER TWO THOUSAND PIECES, with coats of arms, &c., being the RICHEST and MOST COSTLY SERVICE EVER MANUFACTURED.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c. HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of these diseases: also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal dépôt No. 246 Grand st. 75 cents per bottle.

THE FIRST NUMBER OF
THE METHODIST

is issued THIS (Saturday) MORNING, July 14, and may be obtained at the office, No. 7 BEEKMAN-ST., and at the various news-stands in this City and Brooklyn. It contains a series of most compact and graphic sketches of

THE BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

in their physical and mental characteristics, from the pen of

REV. DR. STEVENS;

an article giving the results of the last session of the

GENERAL CONFERENCE,

and condensing all desired information in the space of two columns, by

REV. JAMES H. PERRY, D. D.;

also upon the

METHODIST PRESS,

with the spirit of the New-York City

RELIGIOUS JOURNALS,

and a critique on the last oration of Edward Everett, a most vigorous and thoughtful article on the genius and opinions of Thomas Carlyle, abounding in searching and sympathetic criticism, written by

DR. CROOKS.

A characteristic letter on the Slavery action of the Church, by the venerable

NATHAN BANGS.

Editorial leaders on the REASONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE METHODIST. OUR MODEL MEN: a review of the lessons contained in the lives of CLARKE, BUNTING, NEWTON and WATSON.

Editorial and denominational items in the departments of Education, Literature and Personal Intelligence, and items of Foreign News. The sixth page is entirely devoted to FAMILY READING. To this department, consisting of reading suitable for the children of enlightened Christian families, and of matter, original and selected, valuable to fathers and mothers in their domestic relations, high prominence will always be given.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SECULAR INTELLIGENCE.

Followed by articles on the CROPS, MARKETS, and COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS. Prepared especially for this journal by competent and expert hands, and from the fullest and most authentic sources.

The METHODIST is edited by Rev. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D., and Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., the latter now in charge of the American Chapel in Paris, contributing fortnightly articles, and will be enriched by contributions from many of our most noted and popular writers.

ADVERTISERS, whose advertisements are omitted in this number from want of room, will be attended to in the next, which will have the same extended circulation.

Office, No. 7 Beekman st.

L. BANGS, Publisher.

THE HYDROPULT,

An invention for throwing water by hand-power, patented by W. T. VOSE. It is one of the most valuable inventions of the day.

THE HYDROPULT

Will, by the power of one man, throw water at the rate of eight gallons per minute, fifty feet high, with great force. It is the best article ever invented for

EXTINGUISHING A FIRE,
PROTECTING A ROOF FROM TAKING FIRE,
WASHING WINDOWS,
SPRINKLING PLANTS,
WATERING GARDENS,
CLEANSING TREES FROM INSECTS,
WETTING SIDE-WALKS,
SPRINKLING STREETS,
WASHING CARRIAGES, &c.

This article should be owned by every householder. It does away with the necessity of a hydrant. It is a light portable FORCE-PUMP, always ready, easily used, and will come into frequent use by every farmer, merchant and mechanic in the community. Call and examine the article at No. 41 Park-row, Times Building, or address the

AMERICAN HYDROPULT CO.,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
THE
THIRD EDITION FOR JULY NOW READY
OF
APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE.
THE
OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
OF
THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS.
IT
CONTAINS NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS,
DELINEATING
THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF THE COUNTRY,
THEIR
STATIONS, DISTANCES, CONNECTING LINES, &c.
ALSO A
TOURIST GUIDE TO THE SPRINGS, &c.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, [illegible] N. Y.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—The medicinal qualities of this Water are fully shown in the testimonials from physicians and other reputable individuals, which may be seen on application to the Agent. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. No Water genuine unless procured from H. W. BOSTWICK, Metropolitan Hotel Building, No. 574 Broadway.

CORNS, BUNIONS, CLUB AND INVERTED Nails successfully treated by LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Practical Chiropodists, No. 518 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. We promise no more than we perform, and give the highest testimonials from physicians and private families who have employed us for the last twenty years.

ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!—The place to get them of superior workmanship, the newest patterns, and at low prices, retail or wholesale, is at [illegible]

LUCIUS HART.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch woman, with the best of references, and who is willing to go into the country, wishes to engage with a private family as chambermaid, and to assist in the nursery; she is a first rate hand at clear-starching and French fluting. Apply for two days at No. 11 Laight-st., corner of St. John's-lane, Canal-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply to-day and to-morrow, at No. 294 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, who has lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well; or can act as chambermaid and waitress; wages $6 to $7; City or country. Call at, or address, No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two girls wish the above situations; the cook can cook, bake and wash well; the chambermaid is a clean, tidy and obliging girl; has reference. Apply at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT young woman, highly recommended, desires a situation as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; can make nice bread, biscuit and pies; has lived in both City and country; will endeavor to please. Apply at 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation to do chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do housework in a small private family; can give good reference; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go a short distance into the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 198 West 27th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a small private family to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 169 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, second floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable widow woman, (Protestant,) to do the housework of a small family; is not particular about wages; can give good City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 381 Greenwich-st., cor. North Moore-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH THE best of references from some of the highest families, desires a situation in City or country as nurse; fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; is of an obliging disposition; would be a most desirable person to take care of a delicate child. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—A RESPECTABLE woman is desirous to obtain a situation; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches, bread, biscuit, &c.; is a first-rate pastry cook, and understands desserts of all kinds. Has no objection to the country. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 710 Broadway, between Astor-place and 4th-st.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City and country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., capable, civil, active, at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 139 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

EMPLOYERS IN SEARCH OF HELP CAN at all times find such, fully competent and well recommended, for City and country, at the Employment Institute, No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN ENGAGEMENT AS double entry book keeper wanted by the advertiser, aged 30; has had ten years' practical experience as book-keeper, cashier, &c.; very satisfactory City references can be given; expectations moderate. Address M. A., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A wholesale dry goods or grocery store, by a young man who has had over twelve years' experience in a first class house both as receiving and shipping clerk. Best of reference given as to character and capacity. Address SHIPPER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable Protestant man who understands his business perfectly; has the best of City reference; is a good and careful hand with horses; is strictly sober and obliging. Call at or address COACHMAN, No. 265 West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a steady, careful driver; has the best of reference from his last employer; wages moderate. Address J. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM OR FARMER.—WANTED, BY A smart, well recommended man, a situation as groom; is a good vegetable gardener and plain farmer, thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses. Call, or address, ALFRED, No. 405 Broome st.

AS HEAD WAITER—WANTED, A SITUATION as such in some country hotel or Summer house, by an active young man, of pleasing address and genteel appearance; good City and country references given in regard of his qualifications. Address A. B. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, New-York.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT.—WANTED, immediate employment, temporary or permanent, by the advertiser, aged 30. Has had ten years' practical experience as double entry book-keeper with prominent City firms. Will pay $50 cash to any party who will procure him an eligible permanent situation. Address CASH, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man, an American, lately from the West, as porter in a dry goods or grocery store; brings good reference. Address J. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE boy, 17 years of age, a situation as under waiter in a private family; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 196 West 20th-st., 8th av.

A YONNG MAN, 21 YEARS OF AGE, speaking and writing French and English, now daily employed as book-keeper down town, wishes to find employment of some kind for his leisure time in the evenings; can give the best of references. Address G. F. P., Box No. 1,874 Post office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A MAN AND wife. The man is a thorough practical gardener; well understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers, graperies and vegetables; can take care of horses or cow if required. The wife as laundress or chambermaid, or plain cook. Both can come well recommended. Call or address P. O. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife; the man as gardener or coachman, the woman as cook, chambermaid or waitress; no family; would prefer a lodge; the best of reference. Address, for two days, J. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a very small private family; must have City reference. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman to do the work of a family of six persons; wages liberal. Apply at No. 36 West 45th-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER. THE BEST City references required. Apply at No. 31[illegible] 5th-av., corner of 33d-st., at 8 A. M. or 6 P. M., on Thursday and Friday of this week, or at the same hours any day after Monday of next week.

A YOUNG MAN.—WANTED, IN A FINANCIAL institution, a young man who can furnish first-class references, a fair penman quick and accurate at figures, has some knowledge of accounts, is willing to make himself useful, and accept moderate salary. Address B. A., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of 2 or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village in the State of Connecticut, 3 hours' ride from this City. Apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR ON WHEELER & Wilson's machine, to work on shirt fronts and find their own machine, or responsible parties can take work home. Apply to Mrs. THOMAS, No. 423 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

FIREWORKS.

NOTICE

TO PYROTECHNISTS, DEALERS IN FIREWORKS, and all whom it may concern. The undersigned, having patented his hand Torch, for night processions, hereby gives notice to manufacturers of Fireworks, and others, that he will prosecute all persons making, selling, or using the same, unless made and sold by himself or his agents, and, in all cases must have his trade-mark and date of patent placed thereon.

JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1860. ISAAC EDGE.

EDGE'S Patent Torches, Rockets, Roman Candles, Signal Lights and every description of Fireworks, for land or sea use, may be had at short notice by addressing GEORGE B. COLBY, No. 57 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A COUNTRY HOUSE, WITH A FEW acres of well-improved land, not over 30 miles from the City, and near a steamboat or railroad station, is wanted for three years, by a family without children—very careful tenants; will purchase if pleased. Address, with accurate statement of place, distance, and description of house, Box No. 3,121, or apply at No. 42 5th-av., between 7 and 9 P. M.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH—NO. 63 EAST 27TH-st., near 4th-av. This newly-opened establishment is erected after the most approved European plan and provided with all modern improvements. This R. V. Bath is known to be the most efficient remedy in all cases of colds, coughs, gout, rheumatism, paralysis, chronic diseases of the skin, and all affections produced by the suppressed perspiration of the skin. Open daily from 7 A. M. to 1 P. M., and later, if desired. For ladies exclusively, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. On Sundays open for gentlemen only, from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M. THEO. GERBER.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
NOS. 88 AND 90 MONTAGUE-STREET.

The office of Principal of this Institution vacated by the death of Prof. Alonzo Gray, LL.D., is transferred to Prof. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D., for the past 21 years Principal of Rutgers Female Institute and Buffalo Female Academy.

Prof. WEST will be assisted by an able corps of teachers. Miss A. G. Hoadley, for many years occupying the highest position in the Spingler Institute, in New-York, will hold a similar position in this seminary.

The young ladies in the Boarding Department will be under the special care of Mrs. West, who has had a large experience in the management of young ladies, and who will be assisted by Mlle. Millon, in making the French language, so far as practicable, the medium of conversation.

The Fall term will open on the 10th of September.

Applications can be made to Prof. WEST by letter, who will be in Buffalo till the 10th of August, and after that in Brooklyn.
R. S. STORRS, Jr.,
President of Board of Visitors.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the Bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Brensing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

$100 PER YEAR. $100

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. 23. Write for a catalogue, to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plains, N. Y.

ACCOUNTS, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 BROADWAY, will give a special, practical commercial course in Bookkeeping, Business Writing and Arithmetic, for only $15. Gentlemen or boys can be qualified for good situations in stores, offices or banks, by September 1st; two desks vacant. Apply this day or evening.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Competent teachers supplied to schools and families, and circulars of Schools to parents. Superior teachers of music, (ladies and gentlemen;) also, teacher of music, ornamental, &c., wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHLAND Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIATE organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain first class board in a private family; house and table first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms for two, from $7 to $8 a week. No other boarders in the house. Southerners preferred. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO or three gentlemen wishing partial board may secure a neatly furnished front room, with water and gas, and adjoining the bathroom. Apply at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia. Location very pleasant, convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMMER, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET with or without board, four very pleasant airy rooms to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; all newly furnished; gas, baths, &c. References exchanged. Apply at No. 206 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN THE neighborhood of Madison-square, one large room, or a large and small room, with breakfast and use of bath-room. Address pre-paid, Box No. 3,583 Post-office.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT, EITHER with or without board, in a private family, near the Medical College, 14th-st.; good references required. Address B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH full or partial board, at No. 30 Jones-st., three doors east of Bleecker.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Cut this out for Preservation.

COUNTRY BOARD—EITHER TRANSIENT OR throughout the year, at Strawberry Farms, Monmouth County, N. J. This beautiful retreat, arranged for the residence of about 20 families, is within easy reach of Shrewsbury and Long Branch. Part of the land is cultivated to supply the tables abundantly with fruits, vegetables and dairy products. In the vicinity are shady woods, delightful rambles and a pretty lakelet. Attached is a large hall with music always available for social enjoyment without charge. Terms, $5 to $8 weekly each person. Apply at No. 378 Broadway, Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring-Bed Company. JAS. WARREN.

SUMMER BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMILIES can procure first-class board and accommodation, commanding the best view of the beautiful Lake Mohegan and surrounding wood and mountain scenery. But few are yet aware that a spot so charming to the lover of fine landscape, boating, and fishing can be reached in two hours from the City. Several eligible building sites on sale. Apply to T. JONES, No. 516 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer Boarders. It is a large farm-house, well shaded, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS ENDICOTT, No. 80 Beekman-st., between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M. Address by mail W. C. & J. D. FEAKS, Locust Valley.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, NEAR THE HUDSON.—Two quiet families can procure comfortable apartments, with good plain fare, in a country residence, beautifully located on high ground; scenery charming; no mosquitoes. The place has the advantage of iron springs. Terms reasonable. Address FARMER, Esopus, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND.—Three single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife can find board in a private family at Stapleton. Five minutes' walk from the Stapleton Landing. For further particulars address M., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—For a lady, two children (one 19 months, the other 4 years) and servant; a farm house, with few or no other boarders, and north of the Highlands preferred. Address, with full particulars, terms, &c., C. L. Y., Box No. 1 339 Post-office.

PRIVATE BOARD AT SARATOGA.—FOUR or five can be accommodated with good board, where the comforts of a home may be had and in a strictly private family, but a short distance from Congress spring and but a few steps from the dépôt. Address Box No. 336, Post-office, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—IN A BEAUTIFUL cottage on the Hudson River, three minutes' walk from the dépôt, where three gentlemen can be accommodated, or gentlemen and their wives. Apply to ACKER, EDGAR & CO., near dépôt, Yonkers.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BERKSHIRE SODA-SPRING HOUSE.—A J. BALDWIN, Proprietor.—This house is now open for the reception and entertainment of Summer boarders. It is located among the mountains, within three miles of the village of Gt. Barrington, in the midst of Berkshire scenery, which is widely celebrated. There are good bathing privileges in connection with the house, and the vicinity offers excellent facilities for trout fishing, shooting, and pleasure drives, &c. Terms for board from $5 to $7. A. J. BALDWIN.
GT. BARRINGTON, July 1, 1860.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FAY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

COVERT'S HOTEL AT JEFFERSON VALLEY, Putnam County, is now open for the reception of visitors, on the most reasonable terms. Good fishing, sailing, pleasant driving, &c. Cars leave Peekskill at 7 A. M. Also, steamer arrives foot of Jay st at 8 A.M. Stages at the landing to convey passengers. For terms apply to COVERT, Jefferson Valley.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and dry mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I., has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York City per new steamer Long Island, leaving James slip at 4 P. M.; 1¼ hours sail; dining hour at 6 P. M.; returning, arriving in town at 9 A. M. B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

RICHFIELD SULPHUR SPRINGS.—THE National Hotel, enlarged and entirely refitted, with spacious lodging and sitting rooms and parlors, is now open as a boarding-house. Daily stages run from Little Falls and Herkimer, by beautiful mountain roads to Richfield. Refer to Rev. Dr. Spring, and other guests of the house. EDWARD CAREY.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—One of the most beautiful Summer resorts in the State, one hour from the City *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt-st; trains leave at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:30, 5:10, 6:30 P. M.
CHAS. STAINGER, Proprietor.

NEWPORT.—MISS DURFEE'S TEA-HOUSE AT the "Glen," six miles from the town, is now open for boarders; grounds spacious, house commodious; still salt water bathing near the house; terms moderate. Address Miss RUTH S. DURFEE, South Portsmouth Rhode Island.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE RECEIPT OF THE following donations to the Widow and Orphan Fund of the Fire Department is thankfully acknowledged: Broadway Insurance Co., per John Wray, Esq., Sec. $50 Beekman Insurance Co., per S. G. Cheshire Esq., Sec. 50
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1860.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, July 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant furniture, carpets, &c., removed from one of the largest seminaries in the City, for convenience of sale, consisting of about 500 yards English Brussels carpets, elegant rosewood grand piano, cost $800; also rosewood piano stool, centre and Jenny Lind table, gilt chairs, chandeliers, 3 rosewood desks, 30 black walnut desks, &c., &c. The above is nearly new, was made to order, and is well worthy the attention of those requiring articles of this description, and will be sold without reserve. Also carved rosewood suites, rosewood é'tagere, Canterbury, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, an elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano, pearl keys and inlaid name-board, round corners and all the modern improvements, with maker's guarantee for nearly two years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS—BELONGING to the estate of Eli Smallwood, deceased.—On TUESDAY, July 17 inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

130 shares Bank of Commerce	$100 each.
30 shares Bank of America	100 each.
140 shares Merchants' Bank	50 each.
50 shares Park Bank	100 each.
60 shares Standard Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
60 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	100 each.

Regular Stock sales, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Special Stock sales when required.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 35 Nassau st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of carpets, sofas, chairs, pier and mantel glasses, book cases, extensive dining tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c.; the whole being the furniture of a family removed for convenience of sale.

WM. MEYERS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell, on TUESDAY, July 17 at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Maiden-lane in lots from the shelves, to suit, a general assortment of white granite and common ware, French china and glassware, plated and britannia ware, knives and forks &c., &c. Sale positive and goods carefully repacked for shipping. Sales every Tuesday.

P. H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

FINE HAVANA, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC cigars, oil-paintings, gilt frames, framed engravings, S. P. casters, sofas, lounges, fancy goods, gold bank pens, jewelry, books, &c. THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st. N. B.—Articles received for sale 10 per cent. and paid immediately. Great chance for buyers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF BROOKLYN LOTS. THIS DAY, 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of James W. Fowler, Referee. Twenty desirable lots of land in the City of Brooklyn, surrounded by Greenwood Cemetery, on the said lots fronting on 25th-st., 100 feet east of 7th-av. Map at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, JULY 16, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., at the late residence of Dr. Isaacs, deceased, a small quantity of furniture, carpets, &c., and at 4 o'clock, the library of medical and surgical books and instruments.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, July 14, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., 13 States of the patent five-minute tea kettle. To be sold without reserve.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., the well-known Philip's Mansion House and about 14 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the mill-pond, located half a mile north of Tarrytown dépôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 15 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 20 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,184 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED and unimproved lands in the State of Pennsylvania, situated near the borders of New-York and New-Jersey. Also, real estate wanted in exchange for good improved Brooklyn property. A handsome place at Ravenswood for sale cheap.
SANDS BROTHERS, No. 164 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A BUILDING lot, containing about one acre of land, delightfully situated on the banks of the East River, having 160 feet water front, with a magnificent river view. The above is situated in the centre of a first-class neighborhood. For terms of sale apply to PETER QUINLAN, Astoria.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one third of a mile from the dépôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE RESIDENCE, 30 MINUTES by steam from 42d st. on New-Haven Railroad, 7 minutes' walk from dépôt; three-quarters of an acre of land, underdrained, good state of cultivation, well-stocked with fruit, good water. Plans &c., of the house and place to be seen at the office of R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 31 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—KATONAH'S WOOD.—The furnished country place, (40 acres,) at Bedford, Westchester County, adjoining the Jay Homestead. Possession at the end of the season. Apply to E. B. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.—SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE CITY, a comfortable dwelling, in a handsome, convenient, and healthy location. Rent low to a good tenant. Address L. S. T., Box No. 166 Post-office.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FOUR-STORY store No. 278 Water-st., corner of Dover; has been lately rebuilt, and finished throughout in a neat manner, and is well adapted for any business requiring light, such as stove or other manufacturing purposes or printing; has a good dry cellar and a vault 40 feet in length. The lofts can be used separately, and to a permanent tenant the rent will be moderate. For further particulars, apply at No. 13 South William-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BRICK house, double pitch roof, containing 16 rooms; is put in complete order; parlors paneled, papered, and halls, with chandeliers, stationary wash-tubs, range and furnace, &c., No. 72 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 228 Court-st. R. STEVENSON.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN FIRST-place, Brooklyn. Ridgewood water has been introduced; house newly painted, and in perfect order; house is 25x52 feet, three stories and basement. Rent moderate to a first-class tenant. Inquire of EDWIN RAZER, corner of Court and Union sts., Brooklyn.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 80 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place, also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET—STORE NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST.; ALSO, rooms for light manufacturing. Inquire in the office of the Type Foundry of P. C. CORTELYOU.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

TO LET—THREE VERY FINE LOFTS, NO. 12 Murray-st., at very low rent.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE—THE 3-story brick houses Nos. 88, 90 and 94 East 32d st.; also, the 3 story brick house No. 5 2d-st., Williamsburgh. All in perfect order. Inquire of owner, No. 158 Broadway.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS house in the City for a small place in the country, within an hour's ride of 26th st. Terms not to exceed $5,000. No agents need apply. Address, with full particulars, R. STUART, Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM AND LANDS FOR SALE IN PENNSYLVANIA, containing 1 188 acres, with crops, stock farming utensils, &c.; to an enterprising man it is desirable property. The whole will be sold for $5 500—part cash or part in property unincumbered in East Brooklyn. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire at No 94 South 6th st., Williamsburgh.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—Containing ninety acres, within one half mile of steamboat landing and three miles of Railroad station, only an hour's ride from this City; it has good house and out-building. For particulars apply to W. J. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William F. Hocker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the ninth day of June, 1860, will, on the twentieth day of November, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by said judgment to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont, on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of the said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and dépôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises herein mentioned and described and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indentures of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, dépôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its right and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandise, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the dépôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September, A. D 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New Jersey of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, station-houses, stations, offices, factories shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the dépôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said dépôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company, and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1st, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, dépôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated August 15th, 1857; together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858 by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company possessed, or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 162 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 52 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 78; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1 261 box cars, numbered 1 to 2,854; 1,086 platform cars, numbered 61 to 2,980; 357 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2 853; 21 six-wheel cars 13 four wheel cars, 15 eight-wheel cabooses, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 225, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh*, *Henry Suydam, Junior*, *Dunkirk*, *Rockland*, *Canisteo*, *Chemung*, *Buffalo*, *Eastern*, *Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also, all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, gravel cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1859; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axels, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin hose, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass and engine and other castings, and all the other stock materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehannah, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Deposit, Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the end and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yards, and about the shops and elsewhere belonging to said Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania or elsewhere; also, all the iron chairs, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.—New-York, July 13, 1860. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the *Legislature* passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

jy14-law13w PHILO. T. RUGGLES, Referee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. [illegible] Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of March, 1860.

PHILIP J. BRADY, Executor.
ELIZABETH KORN, Executrix.

mh10-law6mS*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—ADDITIONAL REWARD.—The undersigned, executors of the will of John Walton, hereby offer a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS in addition to the reward of Five Hundred Dollars offered by the Mayor, for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered the said John Walton and John W. Matthews. Any information concerning the affair will be received at the Coroner's office.
WM. T. WALTON,
JOB LONG,
S. B. ALLEN.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1860.

BRICKLAYERS, ATTENTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all members of the Bricklayers Protective Union, that on and after July 13 1860, they are strictly forbidden to work with non-members, and more particularly with front bricklayers, who are not members of this Union.
JOHN H. WARD, President.
JOHN CASEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1860.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that neither the *Great Eastern* nor the owners will be responsible for debts contracted by her officers, engineers, stewards, or any person or persons employed on board or attached to the ship.
J. H. YATES, Secretary.
New-York, July 13, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL whom it may concern, that no debts contracted on account of the steamer PARANA will be recognized by the consignees unless incurred under their written order. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Consignees.

NOTICE.—NOTE OF SCHOFIELD & WALDEN, dated April 23 1860, four months, $227 63. All persons are warned against negotiating for said note as it will not be paid. M. S. HVEOY.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 13th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting, graining and varnishing the wood work, furniture, and walls of Grammar School No. 4, in said Ward. Also, for the alteration and fitting up of the 3d and 4th floors in the west wing of said building, for Class-rooms, and to put in new sliding-doors in the Primary Department, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ENEAS ELLIOT,
LEWIS WITHINGTON,
ALONZO G. REYNOLDS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture of the 13th Ward Board of School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July, instant, at 12 o clock at noon, for painting the interior walls of Ward School house No. 45, and the interior of Primary School-house No. 19, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
THOMAS CHRYSTY,
Chairman Board School Officers XVIth Ward.
AUGUSTUS C. BOORAEM, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of BARNES & PARK is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All outstanding business will be settled by the undersigned, who will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
D. S. BARNES.

NOTICE.—The above business will be continued at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park row, by
NEW YORK, July 1, 1860. D. S. BARNES & CO.

MR. THOMAS L. HALLETT, MR. C. H. WESTFELDT and Mr. C. G. RAMSAY this day become partners in our business, which will hereafter be conducted under the firm of GEORGE WESTFELDT, HALLETT & CO. GEORGE WESTFELDT & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE BUSINESS LOCATION ON THE south side of Long Island, within 30 miles of New-York by railroad, to let cheap for a term of years, consisting of a fine store, with ice house, granary, stables, &c. Can sell $60,000 worth of goods yearly for cash, at a good profit. Location in full view of the ocean—perfectly healthy. Churches and schools near by. The store is now open. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. Reason for selling—has other business and cannot attend to it. For full particulars call between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M. at No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.
J. H. PORTER, Proprietor.
P. S. Possession immediately.

WANTED.—AN AGENT OR PARTNER WITH A capital of from $3,000 to $5,000 to establish a branch of the sewing machine business in the City of New-York, for a machine that is highly approved of for cheapness, durability, simplicity, and neatness of construction; can be learned to operate in five minutes. Address SEWING MACHINE, Box No. 833 Post-office, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PATENTEE OF A NEW AND ELEGANT machine calculated to have an immense permanent sale both for family and manufacturing purposes, is desirous of arranging with some person to form a joint stock or private company to manufacture the article. Address or call on T. J. W. ROBERTSON, No 1,022 Broadway.

A PHYSICIAN, WHO HAS AN EXTENSIVE practice in a populous country village, situated on the Hudson River, and near the City, would like to take as partner and successor a competent young person possessing some means. Apply to, or address SANDS BROTHERS, No. 164 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5 000 in a safe and profitable mechanical business in Brooklyn, established in a good location and entirely free from risk, as the sales are exclusively for cash, and with the above amount of capital may be increased to a large amount. Address A. R., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW AND valuable invention, which should be owned by every farmer, merchant and mechanic. Smart, active and intelligent men wanted; none others need apply. Call at No. 41 Park-row and see the article, or address the AMERICAN HYDROPULT CO., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHIC and Ambrotype Gallery, in a flourishing town not far inland. This gallery is now doing a prosperous business, but will be sold at a low figure, as the proprietor is soon to leave the place. For particulars, inquire of E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MOSQUITOES.

PATENT MOSQUITO CANOPIES, that are easily and quickly adjusted to or removed from any bedstead, forming an entire security against all kinds of insects, without obstructing the free circulation of air. They are ornamental as well as useful and admired by all who see them. For sale by HAZELTON, No. 377 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.

Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to apply at once, as deliveries will be made in order of application.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET,
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Dépôt, No. 16 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED.
The cheapest and best self-Ventilating Provision Preserver in the world.
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Sole manufacturers of Garden Vases, Rotating Ash-Sifters, and old Java Coffee Pots, No. 426 Broadway, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR MARTINI'S
CATAMENIAL CORRECTOR!!
is, without exception,
THE BEST MEDICINE
BEFORE THE PUBLIC
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IRREGULARITIES,
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
VERTIGO OR DIZZINESS,
PAINS IN THE KIDNEYS,
PAINS IN THE SMALL OF THE BACK,
PAINS UNDER THE SHOULDERS,
LOWNESS OF SPIRITS,
LANGUOR AND NERVOUSNESS GENERALLY,
DIFFICULT MENSTRUATION,
SUSPENDED MENSTRUATION,
OR CESSATION OF THE MENSES,
&c. &c. &c.

Price, at retail, $1 50 per bottle; $5 for four bottles. For sale at the dépôt, No. 177 William-st., and by druggists generally. And at wholesale, by BARNES & PARK, and F. C. WELLS.

THE TALENT

Of the most eminent European Artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,

HUMAN FRAILTY;

Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudence, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesmar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 200 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S

FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause, $1 per box.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar. Each $1.

RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, use Hyatt's Balsam, or Kennedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.
See advertisement thus headed under Miscellaneous.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENEREAL Hospital Practice, by E. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhoea, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhoea, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by Davy's Ervalenta Crackers, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from Wharton's original genuine ervalenta. Eminent chemists affirm that the ervalenta contains more nutriment than the best wheaten flour, in the ratio of 14 to 8. Certificates of their mild and beneficial influence on the stomach and bowels can be seen at the bakery. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his wholesale and retail variety cracker bakery. Price 25 cents per pound. ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1. and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre. up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 168th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N.Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $3 per bottle, at Dr. LACOSTI'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 513 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the best exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations, safes, &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1832.—Dr. GEO R. BOYD can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, No. 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL ADVICE ON seminal weakness and the secret infirmities of youth and maturity, by a celebrated London physician. Call or address Dr. GOODING, No. 31 East Broadway, New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 886 Broadway, corner of 18th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Nos. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $1; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON Dentist, has removed to No. 58 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

A HOE DOUBLE-CYLINDER PRESS, SIZE [illegible], in first rate condition, will [illegible] er, if the price is low, by addressing PROPRIETOR, care of S. M. Pettingill & Co., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS. Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
12 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 18th of July, will draw interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. BUNCE, Cash. and Sec.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 31 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

$20,000—CITY OF HUDSON PUBLIC SCHOOL SCRIP.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, Committee on Education of the Common Council of the City of Hudson, for the purchase of scrip of the said city, entitled "Public School Scrip," to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, duly authorized to be issued by virtue of an enactment of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, approved Feb. 29, 1860. The moneys therefrom arising to be used for the purchase of sites and to defray the cost of the erection of school buildings in said city. Said scrip to bear interest at and after the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the presentation of the proper interest warrant, to the City Treasurer of said city, the said interest warrants duly signed and attested, being attached to said scrip. The principal sum of said debt to be payable in not less than one nor more than ten years from date; the payment of the said principal, and the interest accruing thereon, being provided for by the assessment and collection of an annual tax of one mill on the dollar, of the actual value of the property real and personal in said city, which tax is to be (by the act) called Public School Tax, and to be, in addition to all other taxes authorized to be levied, and when collected, to be by the City Treasurer kept separate and distinct from all other accounts in his hands. No proposal will be received for the purchase of said scrip, at less than the par value thereof. All proposals to be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 19th day of July, A. D., 1860, such proposals to state the amount of said scrip desired to be taken, and the time of payment as aforesaid.
WILLIAM H. DOCKSTADTER,
PETER F. WORTENDYKE,
Committee on Education of the Common Council, City of Hudson, New-Jersey.
CITY OF HUDSON, June 25, 1860.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JULY 12, 1860.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of Five per cent per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and Four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 16th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW YORK July 11, 1860.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent over $500—will be paid on and after MONDAY 16th inst.
Interest will be placed to the credit of Depositors as principal, and draw interest accordingly from July 1st.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription for 2,500 shares of $100 each, being the balance of the increased capital stock of the Southern Bank of St. Louis, will be opened at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on THURSDAY, 12th July inst.
Dividends on stock subscribed for will be paid in New-York.
The Bank has heretofore paid regular semi-annual dividends of five per cent. each, in addition to accumulating a fair amount of surplus.
R. F. VAIL, Cashier
Bank of Commerce in New-York.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 12, 1860.
PROPOSALS FOR BUFFALO CITY BONDS.—The undersigned will receive for ten days proposals for the taking of $60 000 Bonds to be issued by the City of Buffalo, bearing date July 1, 1860, payable in three, four and five years, with six per cent. Coupons attached payable semi annually from date of said Bonds, which are issued in pursuance of section 30 of title 5 of the revised City Charter, and of a resolution of the Common Council of the City of Buffalo, adopted June 26, 1860, and payable with the Coupons at the office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York.
(Signed) ALONZO TANNER, Comptroller.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTION for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of $5, and not over $500, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 16th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 9 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick st. Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
$205,271 36 was received from 3,704 depositors during the last year. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO 2 NEW-BOWERY, corner Chatham-st. open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. All sums deposited on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.
Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860.

HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposals of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.
Those holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

$2.500 ORIENT MUTUAL SCRIP.
$3 000 Sun Mutual Scrip.
$4,000 Union Mutual Scrip.
$5,000 Atlantic Mutual Scrip.
For sale in sums to suit purchasers by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF the N. Y. and N. E. Union Telegraph Company will take place at No 4 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 18, 1860, for election of President, Secretary and eleven Directors, at 12 M.
JOHN McKESSON, President.
F. O. J. SMITH, Secretary.

LOAN WANTED.—WANTED, ON BOND AND mortgage, $25,000 (at 6½ per cent. per annum) on two large brick stores in the lower part of the City, worth $40 000; title undoubted. Address the subscriber, at his office, 16 Wall-st. B. F. SAWYER, Att'y.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST BOND and mortgage, of from $4,000 to $8,000, in the central part of this City. None but principals need address MORTGAGE, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LOAN.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage. Apply to the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 25, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 2 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, July 3, 1860. Fiftieth Dividend. The Directors have this day declared from the profits of the last six months a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand, and added over 5 per cent to the surplus fund
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 2th.
W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 5 Nassau-st., (Continental Bank Building,)
NEW-YORK, July 10. 1860

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 52 BROADWAY, (opposite Trinity Church)
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after July 9.
J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—TENTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 16th of July inclusive
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
ASSETS, JULY 1, 1860	803,398 28
LIABILITIES	14,732 44

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
FORTY-FIVE PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,
upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 15th September to Policy holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.
A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, on and after Monday, 16th instant.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860.
This Company continues the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1860.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Tuesday, 10th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5 5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on such sums as are entitled thereto, will be payable on and after the 20th July. Interest not drawn will be credited the depositors, and bear interest as principal. Bank open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS,
ST. LOUIS, July 2, 1860.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors on the 30th ult., a dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the last six months was declared, payable on and after the 9th inst. Stockholders residing at the East will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
J. H. BRITTON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, June 30, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. payable to the Stockholders, on and after Monday, July 2, 1860. By order of the Board,
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Twelve (12) per Cent., payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, July 10, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

TUESDAY, July 3, 1860.
THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two (2) per cent. has been declared by THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, payable, on and after the 16th inst., at the office of Messrs. WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.
JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Six per cent., payable on and after the 16th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY—BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 9, 1860.—A dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, July 13, 1860. The transfer books will remain closed from the 9th until the 14th July inst.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 6, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their semi annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.—A Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Society has been declared, payable on and after July 16 1860.
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, Secretary Pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst.
By order, W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half (3½) per cent. has been this day declared payable on Monday July 9. The Transfer Books will be closed till that date.
T. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST.—This Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 23d inst., till which day the transfer books will be closed.
J. C. WINANS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT per cent. has this day been declared payable on demand.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Ten per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th inst., at No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, 69 Wall-st.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.
STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains will run over the road every hour during the day, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., (excepting at 12 M.) No excursion in the vicinity of New-York affords a more beautiful ride. Fare through from New-York only 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, at the ferry, or at the depot on the island.

PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION TO Glen Wood Grove, Glen Cove, New-Rochelle, City Island, Whitestone and Strattenport. Steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Catharine-st. every SUNDAY, at 8:30; Delancey st., 8:45; 11th-st., 9; 28th-st., 9:10; 37th st., 9:15;—affording a delightful excursion. A fine grove for the accommodations of the patrons of the boat. MAYFLOWER and Grove, to charter for Excursions. Apply at foot of 43d-st., East River.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Amos-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck slip at 8:40, and Pier No 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

GRAND EXCURSION DOWN THE LOWER Bay to Sandy Hook, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 14, returning to the City before dark. The steamers RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 4 P. M. and 5½ P. M. Supper on board the boats. Excursion tickets 40 cents each. The above excursion will be repeated every Saturday afternoon.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO CLIFFWOOD GROVE AND KEYPORT.—The steamboat ALICE PRICE will make daily excursions (Sundays excepted) to Keyport, landing at Cliffwood each way, leaving New-York foot of Robinson st., at 10 o'clock A. M., and Keyport at 4 P. M., except Saturdays, when she will leave at 2 P. M.

FOR COZZENS', WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and Poughkeepsie daily, by steamboat ALIDA. See advertisement in another column.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, &c., &c.
STEAM ENGINES from 4 to 100 horse power, both NEW and SECOND HAND, constantly on hand, and for SALE, with or without Boilers. Also, BOILERS, both NEW and SECOND HAND.
STEAM and WATER GAUGES, INDICATORS, LUBRICATORS, LOW-WATER ALARMS, &c., &c., &c.
Also, WIRE ROPE, for various purposes.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN, No. 108 Broadway, New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

A WIDOW LADY, FROM ONE OF THE Southern States, desires to open a correspondence with some wealthy Southern gentleman, with a view to matrimony. She is not young or handsome—about thirty—but has a kind heart, and no friends or home. If any kind-hearted soul sees this, and thinks he would like such a wife, they may address AMELIA, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO GALWAY,
VIA ST. JOHNS.
By Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's side-wheel steamer PARANA.
The magnificent first class side-wheel steamer PARANA, Capt. [illegible], will sail on
TUESDAY, July 17.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Galway, with passengers and freight, touching at St. Johns, N. F., for the Royal Mail.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class Cabin, $100, $90 and $75, according to selection of State-room.
Third-class forward Cabin, $35, including cooked provisions.
Passengers to St. Johns, $35.
Third-class passengers to provide bedding, knife, fork, plate, &c.
Passengers by this route are checked through to any of the principal cities on the railways of England and Ireland.
For passage and freight, apply on board the ship, at Pier No. 36 North River, or to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail August 18.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON,
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF JULY 14,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., at 2 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 14, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For passage, having several first-class staterooms disengaged, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,
Office on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. H. VAIL,
will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including stateroom, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF JULY 28,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, July 28, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.
First Cabin, $100. Second Cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Steamship ILLINOIS sails Aug. 11.

FOR HAVANA.
United States Mail Steamship Line, leaving every 20 days from each port,
Steamship QUAKER CITY.
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on MONDAY, July 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance. Freight received on the 11th inst. For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. JOS. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS
On the following days:

From Canal-st. wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, June 19.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage $130
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 83 Wall-st.; for passage, to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agent at Havre, JOHN PUNNETT, Esq.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 12 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh and Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. WM. C. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, July 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets sold to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $26; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50.
Also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates.
No charge for carriage hire in Savannah for through passengers.
Baggage checked free to all the above places.
Freight 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 18th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 1 to 2 P. M. to convey passengers and baggage on board.
In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers, and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf, as they cannot be taken on board.
The AFRICA will sail 1st August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 14, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Geo., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, July 18.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail will positively sail on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. C. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 14, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $31; Albany, $31; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $26; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, AND HORSES FOR SALE.—Six light family carriages, buggies, [illegible] expresses and business wagons. Also, second-hand wagons of all kinds, and 15 horses. For sale cheap. No. 194 Fulton-st., and No. 15 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

STEAMBOATS.

EXCURSIONS,
TO HARLEM,
MOTT HAVEN, MELROSE,
MORRISANIA, TREMONT,
FORDHAM and HIGH BRIDGE.
Steamers
SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. MOODY,
SYLVAN GROVE,
Capt. LONGSTREET,
Leave

HARLEM.	PECK-SLIP.
6:00—A. M.	7:00—A. M.
7:00—A. M.	8:00—A. M.
8:00—A. M.	9:15—A. M.
9:00—A. M.	11:00—A. M.
10:30—A. M.	1:30—P. M.
1:00—P. M.	3:15—P. M.
3:00—P. M.	4:15—P. M.
4:15—P. M.	5:15—P. M.
5:15—P. M.	6:15—P. M.
6:30—P. M.	7:15—P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts. each way.
FARE SIX CENTS.
Twenty Tickets for One Dollar.
Steamboats to High Bridge, and Stages to all the above villages on the arrival of each boat.
J. H. WATSON, Secretary.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.

Flushing,	7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean,	9 00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	1.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean,	3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	5.15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.

RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.

Flushing,	9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean,	1 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	4.00 stopping at College Point.
Dean,	5 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	6 45 stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. COLLINS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Wednesd'y, July 11, 1 P. M	Wednesd'y July 11, 7½ A. M
Thursday, July 12, 2 P. M	Thursday July 12, 8½ A. M
Friday, July 13, 2 P. M	Friday, July 13, 9½ A. M
Sunday July 15, 6 A. M	Saturday, July 14, 10½ A. M
Monday, July 16, 6½ A. M	Sunday, July 15, 3½ P. M
Tuesday, July 17, 7½ A. M	Monday, July 16, 2½ P. M
Wednesd'y, July 18, 8 A. M	Tuesday, July 17, 2½ P. M
Thursday, July 19, 8 A. M	Wednesd'y July 18, 2½ P. M
Friday July 20, 8 A. M	Thursday, July 19, 3 P. M
Saturday, July 21, 8 A. M	Friday, July 20, 3½ P. M
Sunday, July 22, 8 A. M	Saturday, July 21, 4 P. M
Monday, July 23, 7½ A. M	Sunday, July 22, 5 P. M
Monday, July 23, 5 P. M	Monday, July 23, 11½ A. M

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. D. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 10, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 10, 12 M.
Wed'day, July 11, 9 A. M.	Wed'day, July 11, 12½ P. M.
Th'sday, July 12, 9½ A. M.	Th'sday, July 12, 1½ P. M.
Friday, July 13, 10½ A. M.	Friday, July 13, 2½ P. M.
Sat'day, July 14, 3 P. M.	Monday, July 16, 6 A. M.
Monday, July 16, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, July 17, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 17, 3 P. M.	Wed'day, July 18, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 18, 3 P. M.	Th'sday, July 19, 7 A. M.
Th'sday, July 19, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 20, 7 A. M.
Friday, July 20, 3½ P. M.	Sat'day, July 21, 7 A. M.
Sat'day, July 21, 4½ P. M.	Monday, July 23, 7 A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.
Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks every day during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. A fine Cotillion Band on Board, also refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH—Fare, 50 cents; Excursion tickets, 75 cents.—Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock. Landing at Yonkers, fare 15 cents; Hastings and Dobb's Ferry, fare 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, fare 25 cents. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 P. M.; arriving in New-York at 6:30 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.
G. W. COSLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier on and after SATURDAY, June 23, daily, at 8:30 A. M., connecting at 30th-st. pier; returning to the City at 6:30. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any other point west, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 50 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT AND Perth Amboy, landing at Chelsea, Union, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottensville and Cliffwood. The swift steamer ALICE PRICE, leaves every SUNDAY, rain or shine, as follows: Robinson-st., at 8, Spring-st 8¼, Pier No. 4 N R. at 8½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamboat OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., connecting with Hudson and Boston Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield and North Adams, and steamer P. G. COFFIN for Albany. N. B.—The OREGON does not tow.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos st.) and 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY LEAVES PIER foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; Dobbs Ferry and Hastings, 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.; connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Fifty cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

FOR ROCKAWAY.—STEAMBOAT CERES will make daily trips as above, Sunday included, leaving Catherine Market Slip 8 30 A. M., Spring-st., N. R., at 9, and Pier 4 N. R. at 9 20. Returning, leave Rockaway at 4 P. M., stopping at Seaside House each way. Fare 50 cents each way.

FOR NORWALK.—THE STEAMER CONFIDANCE leaves foot of Catharine-st. EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock, for Norwalk, touching at Whitestone and City Island. Returning, leaves Norwalk every day, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare to Norwalk, 50c.; to Whitestone and City Island, 25 cents.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 11th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12½, 3¼; Spring st., 9½, 12¾, 3½; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPOINT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 24 James' Slip East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

TO CAPT. CAMPBELL AND OFFICERS OF the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's steamship "*Golden Fleece*."—We the undersigned passengers on board the steamship "*Golden Fleece*," beg respectfully to express our best thanks to Capt. CAMPBELL and the Officers under his command, for the uniform kindness we have received from them during the voyage from Galway to New York.
Some of us have crossed the Atlantic before, and can readily perceive the difference which exists in accommodation, supply, and the quality of the provisions.
We cannot speak too highly of the endeavors of the Capt. and Officers, to promote the comfort, cleanliness, and general and moral welfare of all on board.
Hoping that Capt. CAMPBELL, and all under his command will make many more trips across the Atlantic; being confident, as we are of the kindness passengers coming by this line are sure to meet with from him and the officers of the Company.
JAMES ASHTON, wife and family,
JOHN DAVIS and wife,
WILLIAM COX,
EDWARD McNULTY, wife and family, citizen U. S.
WILLIAM SPRINGALL,
ANDREW YOUNG,
In behalf of a great number of passengers.

STEAMSHIP GOLDEN FLEECE.—I, EDWARD McNULTY, having crossed the Atlantic three times, with Captains of the best and most humane character, and their officers worthy of the same respect, but I now say that Capt. CAMPBELL and the officers of the *Golden Fleece* surpass all I have seen or heard of, for the attention to the moral conduct of all, and to the comfort and cleanliness of the passengers in general; and the only thing that surprises is, that they could do so with the sort of people they have to please; and although a native of Ireland, I have been ashamed of their conduct on many occasions. On behalf of a great number of my friends and fellow-passengers now on board the steamship *Golden Fleece*, I assert this as the truth.
EDWARD McNULTY,
Citizen of Boston, Mass., with my wife and family.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
ENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE
PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.
ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.
We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:
"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:
1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The sound by STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others."
Each instrument warranted for the term of five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30, Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No 333 Broadway.

ÆOLIAN HARPS, PIANOS, MELODEONS, guitars, flutes, violins, strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country, at lowest prices. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130. Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of
SWITZERLAND.
Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS, and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, and 4 tunes.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers.
Musical Boxes repaired. No. 21 Maiden lane, N.Y.

RAILROADS.

SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
WITHOUT CHANGES OF CARS
An Express Train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st. at
6 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG
Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 12:40 noon.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1860.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 6 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5½ P. M., from foot of Robinson st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; (for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt;) for Croton Falls 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included.) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS, without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Dépôts, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations; Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ENCAMPMENT—ON STATEN ISLAND.—A special train of cars in addition to regular trains, will run to and from all the boats to the camp ground. Fare 20 cents from New-York. Passengers must procure tickets at the ferry office in New York before crossing.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 4:30 and 5:35 and 6:40 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M. fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ASTROLOGY.

READ THIS.—A PHRENOLOGIST AND AStrologist that beats the world, and $5,000 reward for any one who can equal Miss WELLINGTON, who is acknowledged to be the only lady in the City who truthfully gives information concerning losses, law-suits, journeys, absent friends' love, courtship, marriage, health, wealth; and who will reclaim drunken and unfaithful husbands. Delay not to consult this naturally gifted and beautiful young lady, at her residence, No. 101 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

A CLAIRVOYANT.—MRS. SEYMOUR, MEDIcal clairvoyant, rooms No. 308 4th-st., two doors west of Broadway. Consultations day and evening, on sickness, business, absent friends, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed or no pay.

MADAME LA MARS HAS REMOVED back to her old stand, No. 261 Bowery, near Houston-st., where the light will shine on all who favor her with a visit. Fee—Ladies, 25 cents; gentlemen, 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
REDUCTION OF ADMISSION.
The charge for admission to the Steamship GREAT EASTERN is now reduced to FIFTY CENTS.
Children under 12 years of age half-price.
Hours of Exhibition, from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Ticket Office on the wharf.
J. H. YATES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1860.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Stage Manager..........Mr. James Simmonds.
Musical Director..........Mr. T. Baker.
Scenic Artist..........Mr. J. R. Hayes.
Treasurer..........Mr. T. S. [illegible]
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
SATURDAY, JULY 14,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Will be presented
A NEW BURLESQUE,
TYCOON;
Or,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
With new Music by Thomas Baker,
Magnificent Scenery by J. R. Hayes,
Dresses, Appointments, &c., &c.
Characters by
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
and
A TALENTED COMPANY.
After the farce the performance will be followed every evening with the new Burlesque of
TYCOON;
Or,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
PERSIMMONS (a fast youth of modern times, kept fast locked by his father, which has a tendency to make him faster..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
THE TYCOON, (addicted to having his own way, putting his subjects out of the way, and bringing up a wayward daughter.) Mr. J. JEFFERSON.
KONIAC, (a third-class spirit—i. e., a djinn, addicted to poker, a sort of bottle imp—in fact, a regular Japanese Bohemian)......Mr. J. G. Burnett.
YOUNG COON, (a relative of old Zip Coon, and nephew of Tycoon)......Mr. James Simmonds.
CHAMBERLAIN, (Master of the Rod, one of which is always in pickle for himself.) Mr. C. Goodrich.
FLOXI, (keeper of the Half-way House in the clouds, consequently only a half-way spirit) Mr. Harley.
Guards,
Officers of Court,
Attendants, &c.
ALLURA, (whose father, old Tycoon, cannot allure her into a distasteful match)..Miss C. Jefferson.
BEGONIA, (a first-class spirit, addicted to falling in love with mere mortals, and receiving a mortal repulse)..........Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau.
MYRTILLA, (a pure spirit)........Miss Hetty Warren.
FADDLA, (a young lady retained for the express purpose of administering a pill). Miss Ione Burke.
Amazons,
Fairies,
Female
Attendants, &c., &c.
The performance will commence with the laughable farce of
MY YOUNG WIFE
AND
MY OLD UMBRELLA.
Gregory Grizzle..........Mr. JEFFERSON.
Doors open at 7½; commencing at 8 precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON..........Lessee and Manager
JOHN BROUGHAM'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
A TRIP TO RICHMOND,
By A. H. DAVENPORT, Miss POLLY MARSHALL, and others.
INTERMISSION FOR PROMENADE AND REFRESHMENTS.
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.
Mlle. THELEUR, the GALE SISTERS,
Mlle. KATARINA, Mons. WEITHOFF,
and the Corps de Ballet.
Concluding with the roaring farce of
BOX AND COX,
By Mr. DAVIDGE, MARK SMITH, and others.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 14, 1860,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
First act of
COLUMBUS,
By JOHN BROUGHAM, MARK SMITH, Miss CARRY NELSON, &c.
The GALE SISTERS, in a POPULAR DANCE.
Intermission for Promenade and Refreshments.
The popular Irish Farce of
THE IRISH TIGER; Or, PADDY'S DREAM.
By Brougham, Davenport, Polly Marshall and others.
Mr. Brougham will introduce his famous song,
"Ould Ireland, you're my darling."
After which
Mlle. THELEUR and Mons. WEITHOFF,
In a CHARACTERISTIC DANCE.
To conclude with the first act of
POCAHONTAS,
By JOHN BROUGHAM, A. H. DAVENPORT, the NELSON SISTERS, and the company.
Tickets 50 cents, with secured seats. Box office open all day.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In deference to the wishes of hundreds of the regular patrons of Niblo's Garden, the Manager returns (after this evening) to the old system of "first come, first served." Consequently, there will be NO RESERVED SEATS, except the Orchestra Chairs and the Private Boxes.
In preparation, on a grand scale,
ALADDIN; Or, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF P. T. BARNUM.
The new Ventilators, Ice Fountains, &c., make this
THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1860.
SHELDON'S FAMED JUVENILE TROUPE,
OF 36 TALENTED AND BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN,
The perfection of grace and loveliness, who will appear Afternoon and Evening in the
FAIRY BALLET SPECTACLE OF CINDERELLA;
Also, a great variety of most pleasing entertainments, peculiarly adapted to the
AMUSEMENT OF FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.
In addition, will be seen at all hours, the extraordinary and
WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
a Husband, Wife and Child, each one with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c.,
Though born of perfectly black parents.
They are the greatest wonders of the world.
GIANT BABY, OR INFANT LAMBERT,
Seven years old, weighing 257 pounds, and measuring 61 inches round the waist!
FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
Filled with beautiful living Fish, living Seal, &c.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or MAN-MONKEY,
the most interesting, amusing, and wonderful creature known.
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR!"
DR. R. O. WICKWARE, THE LIVING SKELETON.
Cosmoramic and Stereoscopic Views of the
GREAT STEAMSHIP "GREAT EASTERN."
BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT AND HAPPY FAMILY.
GREAT VARIETY of NEW WAX FIGURES.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 15 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
MR. BLAKE
Respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he will have the honor of presenting his name for their patronage on the occasion of a
BENEFIT NIGHT,
To take place as above on the evening of
THURSDAY, JULY 19,
Preceding an absence on a professional tour. Mr. B. having been proffered the aid of
MOST DISTINGUISHED TALENT,
(Particulars of which will be duly published,) will be enabled to offer a bill of the
GREATEST ATTRACTION.

PALACE GARDENS,
Fourteenth-st., near Sixth-av.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL ENTERTAINMENT.
Miss MYRA ROSELLA will make her Second ASCENSION in the BALLOON VENUS, SATURDAY, July 14, at 4 P. M
Should the weather prove favorable the Balloon will be sent up a number of times with a cord attached.
Parties wishing to ascend can do so by applying at the office.
Admission..........25 cents

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Immense success of Brougham's Burlesque,
THE GREAT EASTERN.
Magnificent Scenery, Splendid Dances, Popular Songs,
PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS by the FLORENCES.
TO NIGHT,
Brougham's new Burlesque,
THE GREAT EASTERN.
Previous to which, Florence's Farce called
THE YANKEE GAL.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
COMIC PIECE—STATUE LOVER.
With other entertainments.
To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway,
OVER 120 MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
With SEVERAL FINE STATUES.
Admission 25 cents. Open Day and Evening.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 386 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE,
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 596 BROADWAY.
In directing notice to their removal
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.
This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.
Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

REMOVAL.
HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Have removed to Nos. 84 and 86 Reade-st.,
Corner of Church.

FOR SALE—A FINE DURHAM COW, A GOOD milker, gives about 16 quarts a day; will be sold low. Inquire at 714 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MEETING FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GARIBALDI FUND.—A meeting of citizens of most of the European nationalities, took place on Thursday evening, at the Metropolitan Rooms in Hester-street, Dr. GUSTAVUS STRUNE in the Chair. The object of this gathering was to create a fund, which should be transmitted to Gen. GARIBALDI, to aid him in his struggle against the Bourbon Government at Naples. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting in the French, German and Italian languages; resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with and promising aid for the Italian cause, and measures were taken for the appointment of a Committee to collect contributions and forward them to the proper destination, said Committee to have power to call other meetings.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 18, NINETEENTH WARD.—The Female Department of the above school, in Fifty-first-street, near Lexington-avenue, held the semi-annual reception for the presentation of certificates, on Thursday morning, at which a large number of ladies were present: several prominent citizens of the Nineteenth and other Wards were also present, among whom were City Superintendent RANDALL, Assistant-Superintendent JONES, Mr. TULLY and Mr. BROOKER, who made pertinent addresses to the pupils. The exercises were of a most satisfactory character, and consisted of chorusses, duets, examinations of the Senior Class in history, the second Class in Astronomy, reading and composition, calisthenic exercises, and recitations. The whole did credit to the pupils and the Principal of the School, Miss A. A. RUTHERFORD, and her teachers.

SUSPICIOUS VESSEL.—It was reported at Police Headquarters, last night, that the steamship *Granada*, lying at the foot of Warren-street, was fitted out with a full complement of men and stores for a long voyage, with sealed orders to be opened outside of Sandy Hook by Capt. HOWES. She has no freight or passengers, and it was intimated that she might be on a filibustering expedition.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS OF BELL-RINGERS.—The Mayor has removed Mr. WENMAN, bell-ringer at the Post-office; Mr. WATERBURY from the Essex Market tower, and Mr. GASSIDE from McDougal-street tower; and, at the same time, he appointed PATRICK DAILY, DENNIS MCCAULEY and MICHAEL HAYES to fill those vacancies.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER.—A new steamer, called the *New-Brunswick*, will be launched this afternoon at 5½ o'clock, at the yard of JOHN ENGLIS, foot of Tenth-street, East River. She has been built under the Superintendence of J. B. COYLE, Esq., of Portland, and is intended to ply between Portland and St. John, N. B., connecting with the Grand Trunk Railroad.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—In accordance with the adjournment on Wednesday evening the Board of Aldermen should have met yesterday at 5 P. M., but at that hour there was not a quorum present, and consequently there was no business done.

The Late Aldermanic Escapade.

EXPLANATION BY THE FRIENDS OF ALDERMAN GENET.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. GENET and others, upon the occasion of the Pic-Nic of St. Mary's Church Sunday School, visited Jones' Woods; while there, about 7 o'clock in the evening, they met three ladies, with one of these ladies they were acquainted, and she called to them and introduced the other ladies to them. After conversing a few moments, said GENET, at the solicitation of some person left, and while conversing with his friends, and some time subsequent to the introduction, being around the premises and upon the grounds, GENET concluded, with his friends, to go home, which must have been at least one half hour after the introduction to the said ladies.

Mr. GENET and his friends Mr. MCGOWAN and Mr. T. KINSLEY, who had come to Jones' Woods in the row-boat with him, and had left the oars and cushions belonging to the boat in the billiard-room, in charge of the proprietor, went to get them, but found, on looking for them, that they were gone. On making inquiry, he learned that they were taken away by some gentlemen, who had gone out on the river with a boat. In the meantime, GENET had lost sight of the ladies, and, in fact, did not know or care where they had gone to; nor did he intend to have anything to do with them whatever. He was informed by a gentleman present that his oars and cushions had been taken away, and were in a boat then on the river, near Blackwell's Island shore, opposite the Woods. In this boat there were, as he discovered, three ladies and one gentleman, who was rowing them up the river. On ascertaining this fact, GENET obtained a short pair of oars, and went after his own oars and cushions. On nearing them, he found that the ladies were the same as those to whom he was introduced as aforesaid; he demanded his oars and cushions; the oars were delivered to him, and the ladies tendered the cushions, at the same time requesting that they might have them to sit upon. He was requested by the parties, and by the ladies themselves, to take one of them in his boat, and row her up the river to CONRAD's Garden, whereupon one of the ladies with his consent jumped into his boat.

GENET rowed the boat straight for CONRAD's against a very strong tide, and was forced in doing so to keep in the eddy along Blackwell's Island shore and strike off the point at the head of Blackwell's Island, towards Astoria, for the purpose of avoiding the strong ebbtide running around Foulk's Point. He reached CONRAD's, but a short distance above said Point. Scarcely twenty words passed between him and the lady during all this time. After he took the lady aboard of his boat the ladies in the other boat commenced singing, and she joined in with them and kept it up until they nearly reached CONRAD's. They then all landed at CONRAD's Garden, went up to the house of their own free will, sat upon the stoop, and enjoyed, at GENET's solicitation, some refreshments. They sat there eating and drinking in company with at least a dozen or twenty ladies of other parties, sitting at adjoining tables.

Two of the ladies now left of their own accord, and went down to the platform to dance, there being a ball going on that evening, and some three or four hundred people around there all the time, beside some ten or a dozen policemen in attendance upon the platform, on the stoop, and around the house. The ladies expressed no desire to GENET's knowledge to leave, but seemed to be pleased and desirous of staying and enjoying themselves. He urged upon them the necessity of leaving, as it was getting late, upon which they left and walked up to and through Eighty-sixth-street to near Second-avenue, and opposite a public garden kept by a German named HEIDINGER. The ladies expressed a desire to go into the garden and up to the house, where there was a piano playing, to dance. They went to the house, and one of them commenced playing upon the piano, and the other two danced, and stayed there dancing and singing for about three-quarters of an hour. They then started to go home and take the Second-avenue cars which were near by. During all the time they were at the said HEIDINGER's, there were at least twenty people around other than these ladies and their friends.

After leaving they walked up Eighty-sixth-street to the corner of Second-avenue, where stood two policemen not over three feet from them.

The ladies then wished to go over to the opposite corner—to a place kept by Mr. CORNELIUS CALLAHAN, with whom they said they were acquainted. They went over, and stood upon the stoop and let one car pass by. Then they sat down and began to converse with Mr. CALLAHAN. While this was transpiring GENET left and went towards the other end of the stoop and sat down by a gentleman named MORRELL, with whom he had some business conversation. No drinking of any kind took place at Mr. CALLAHAN's. Finally they left and took the cars. This was the last he saw of the ladies. While they were upon Mr. CALLAHAN's stoop there were two or three policemen standing upon the opposite corner within speaking distance.

Mr. GENET utterly denies making any of the offensive or insulting remarks to the ladies at any time or in any manner whatever as imputed against him in a statement in the *Herald*, *Tribune*, TIMES, or any of the papers that may have published a pretended history of this unfortunate affair. He never introduced himself to the ladies as the friend of Mr. KERRIGAN, nor made any remarks in relation to him whatever.

He denies that they were on board of his yacht, or any other boat except that mentioned above. They did not land on any island whatever, nor was there any indignity or insult offered to them in his presence. No conversation whatever took place between GENET and Mr. KETCHUM, as set forth in the statement in the papers aforesaid, nor did either of the ladies request him to put her on shore at any time during the passage, as she had a sick baby at home which required her attendance; nor was there any remark made to him about a baby whatever. He denies that there was any coercion used to make the ladies sing, drink or stay longer than they felt disposed to. They were free to go when they pleased. Nor was there any proposition made for them to spend the Fourth of July on board of his yacht. He positively denies that he ever intimated to them, or to any other person, that he had a fast horse, a fine yacht, and had plenty of money, and that she was the woman to spend it with him. He also further denies that he left the City the next day; on the contrary, he says that he was down in and around the City Hall, attending to his legitimate business, and that he did not leave the City until the evening previous to the 4th of July, when, with some fifteen of his friends, he went on an excursion up the Sound, in accordance with an engagement made some weeks previous, and returned on the Saturday following. He disclaims having had any intention whatever to insult or to take any undue or improper liberties with the ladies in question. Nor did he use any language to them which might seem offensive, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary. Mr. GENET further says that his yacht was not in the river during the day, but on the contrary was up the Sound under the charge of Capt. GIBSON, with a party of his friends. And, for the truth of the statements above, he begs leave to refer to the proprietors of the several hotels or gardens above-mentioned, and to the officers and citizens above referred to. He also says that at no time while he was in the company of the ladies, was there a shadow of impropriety in the conduct of any of them.

THE OTHER SIDE AGAIN—ALDERMAN GENET'S APOLOGY.

Mr. KERRIGAN having seen a copy of the foregoing communication, desires us to publish the following letters of apology written by Mr. GENET to his sister, Mrs. Fox, as evidence that he does not deny having been guilty of the misconduct imputed to him in the statements already published:

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1860.

MRS. MARY FOX—*My Dear Madam*: I address you this note as an apology for any offence, or cause of offence, you may entertain against me, and sincerely trust you will regard it as an earnest evidence of my respect for you, and as disclaiming any intention, at any time, to insult or offend you.

With respect, I remain yours,
HENRY W. GENET.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1860.

MRS. MARY FOX—*My Dear Madam*: For all causes of offence you may entertain against me, I hope you will receive this as a sincere apology.

With respect, I remain yours,
HENRY W. GENET.

The Seventh Regiment in Camp.

LAST DAY OF THE ENCAMPMENT—REVIEW BY GEN. SANDFORD AND MAYOR WOOD—A CROWD OF VISITORS—BRILLIANT FETE CHAMPETRE—ILLUMINATION AND PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY, &C.

The memorable encampment of the Seventh Regiment ended last evening in a grand *feu de joie*, although the formal striking of tents and leaving for home takes place this morning. The afternoon review, the brilliant and gay assemblage of both female and male friends of the Regiment, the gorgeous illumination, pyrotechnic display, and the grand ball of the evening made the occasion one to be remembered as one of the incidents in the history of the Regiment.

In anticipation of the concluding scenes, a number of the "high" spirits of the regiment had determined on Thursday evening to get up a unique entertainment, and had included in their programme the simultaneous sounding of about a hundred fish-horns, surreptitiously introduced into the camp for the purpose. Capt. MUNROE, the officer of the night, however, learning of the intention, procured a volunteer guard of nearly all his company, and so posted his sentinels throughout the camp that the least sign of a stir in a tent was sure to attract attention, and the few who ventured to sound the horns were speedily captured and ensconced in the guard-tent. A witty sergeant, however, succeeded in letting off a number of rockets in the immediate vicinity of one of the tents, securing the arrest of the unlucky, but innocent occupants. With a few exceptions, therefore, thanks to Capt. MUNROE, the camp was unusually quiet on Thursday evening.

Yesterday being the last day of the encampment, attracted an unusual number both of members and of visitors, and New-Dorp-lane was enveloped in clouds of dust, despite the watering carts and the occasional showers. The Staten Island Ferry, the Railroad, and the multifarious conveyances alike failed to meet the requirements of the vast crowd of people from the City that flocked to the camp ground. Among the distinguished visitors present were Mayor WOOD, Inspector SHERMAN, Maj. Gen. SANDFORD and staff, consisting of Col. MORELL, Chief-Engineer; Col. MEAD, Judge Advocate; Dr. SAYRE, Surgeon of Division; and Maj. TOMES, Aid; Gen. SPICER and staff in citizen's dress. Ex-Cols. of the Seventh, SMITH and STEVENS, accompanied by a large delegation of the National Guard veterans; Col. BOSTWICK, Eleventh Regiment, and a number of Officers of the various City Regiments, Maj. ALFORD, Maj. HUBBEL, Capt. VAN HOUTON, and others.

There must have been at least 15,000 persons on the ground in the course of the day and evening. During the inspection of the Camp the band played the following pieces: Quick March, Duett, Traviata and Trab Trab Galop.

Gen. SANDFORD was received, on his arrival, with the customary honors, including a salute of thirteen guns, fired from the six-pounders under charge of Second-Lieut. MOYNE, of the Engineers. One of these guns, by the way, (weighing three tuns,) was mysteriously spirited away, a few days since, and hid in one of the tents for half an hour, so that the Engineer Corps has been under the necessity of guarding them vigilantly ever since.

The evening parade, at 5½ o'clock, was witnessed by the largest assemblage of spectators yet seen upon the camp-ground. Gen. SANDFORD and Staff, Mayor WOOD, and the other distinguished guests, took a position in the field, and witnessed, as did the thousands of less important citizens, the various movements of the hour's drill. There were over two hundred men in the ranks, and all told, including the band, engineer corps and officers, the regiment turned out about three hundred and fifty men, and the various movements were executed both with and without the music, in a manner that reflected credit upon the entire corps, and exhibited the beneficial results of the daily drills of the encampment.

The crowd of spectators was so great that, for the first time, the customary line was broken, and the sentinels vainly endeavored at first to keep the crowd from mixing with the guests in the field. A reinforcement of the guard and the efforts of the troop were, however, subsequently sufficient to secure the customary line.

The universal anticipation of an unusually brilliant scene in the evening, caused an unusual influx of visitors at the supper-tables, and the civilians greatly outnumbered the regiment. The excellent arrangements of Commissary PATTEN and Sergeant CLEARMAN, however, secured ample accommodations for all, and a fortification of the inner man (and woman) for the pleasures of the night.

No sooner was supper disposed of, than the approaching dusk made appropriate the busy preparations for the general illumination, and seldom had the camp presented so bustling a scene. The companies vied with each other in procuring the best display for their respective streets, and in doing so, tested the patience of Quartermaster WINCHESTER not a little,—as to that obliging officer, all looked for the materials necessary to the proper adornment of the grounds. Throughout the evening, therefore, the Quartermaster's tent was the centre of attraction, and it seemed as if each member of each company had determined to do his utmost to secure the largest illuminating power for the benefit of his particular corps. "Only a dozen candles, Quartermaster;" "just half a dozen lanterns, Quartermaster;" "a few more candles, Quartermaster," were the stereotype calls for hours, and when the last sperm had been hurriedly seized, the last lantern borne off in triumph, and the source of all the light left in almost total darkness, still the cry was, "More candles, Quartermaster," and incredulous were the exclamations when the answer came that the "candles were all out." A glance at the universally brilliant camp, however, ought to have satisfied the veriest cynic that the candles were "all out," (and lit, too,) for the grounds seemed almost as light as day with the dazzling brilliancy. Nearly every tent had its dozen lights, and the company streets, in the variety of taste exhibited, were alone a gorgeous spectacle.

In the field, however, the scene was most attractive, and, contrasting with the darkness of the night, presented a picture of rare beauty. The myriad sparks of countless rockets and roman candles, the many-colored lights, the batteries, shells, flower-pots, colored bombs, gold rain, steamers, snakes, revolving wheels, cascades, and all the wonders of the pyrotechnic art, the enclosure of about two acres of dancing-ground, in lines of many colored lanterns strung upon stacked arms, the Richmond Club-house in a complete blaze of light, including even the branches of the trees, the exhilerating music of the regimental band, the thousands of dancers whirling amid the brilliant uniforms, all combined to render the scene most inspiringly fairylike. The Japanese ball failed into insignificance in comparison with the splendid picture, while the universal hilarity and genuine enjoyment were a pleasing variation from customary jam of a regimental ball. There was room for the widest expansion of crinoline, and, with skirts judiciously pinned up beyond the reach of busy moving feet, the female portion of the assemblage enjoyed the waltz, the polka, and the lancers, to their hearts content. The following was the order of dancing and the music thereto:

Overture..........Stradello.
Promenade..........Seventh Regiment March.
Quadrille..........Der Freyschutz.
Polka..........Samiel.
Lanciers..........No. 2.
Polka Redowa..........Strauss.
Contra Dance..........Selections.
Redowa..........Streams of Ocean.
Danish Polka..........Selections.
Quadrille..........Anna Juadine.
Virginia Reel..........Old Dominion.
Home Sweet Home.

The following are the names of the Committee:

BALL COMMITTEE.

Co. 1—Capt. Wilson, Private Slocum, Co. 5—Sergeant Eckle, Private Whiting,
Co. 2—Sergeant Bernard, Private Farnham, Co. 6—Sergeant Ford, Private Palmer,
Co. 3—Serg't. Fitzgerald, Private Bogert, Co. 7—Capt. Kemp, Private W. H. Smith,
Co. 4—Sergeant Chapine, Private Osborn, Co. 8—Sergeant Green, Private Sears.
Engineer Corps—Sergeant Bussing. Troop—Sergeant White. Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant Draper.
SERGEANT BERNARD, Chairman.

To be sure the surface of the field was by no means so smooth as a waxed floor, nor the attention to the order of dancing so strict that the polka was not danced to the tune of the Old Dominion, but every one kept in motion, and enjoyed the unique entertainment. The lantern parade, this came in between the dances, was one of the features of the evening, and the peculiar effect of the moving mass of many-colored lamps was most pleasing.

Meantime, all sorts of sports were going on throughout the camp. Here a party had extemporized a parade, with an immensely got up drum-major, a tin-pan band, and broom muskets; here was a jolly lot of singers, or a jovial party of guard runners. The entire camp was a scene of fun, jollity, and genuine enjoyment, with not a single occurrence to mar the occasion. The festivities were prolonged to midnight, and the cars and steamboats at that late hour were crowded with the returning masses.

The regiment will return to day, and march up Broadway about noon. It may be set down as a fixed fact that about three hundred National Guards will do some tall sleeping during the coming week.

The following is the order issued to the regiment yesterday:

CAMP SCOTT, S. I., July 13, 1860.

General Order.

The regiment must be ready for marching orders—uniformed, armed and equipped, white trousers, overcoats rolled, (army style,) strapped upon the knapsack, at 9 o'clock, A. M., July 14, 1860.

Baggage must be packed and deposited in the company streets, and all regimental property returned to the Quartermaster.

The troop must be prepared to march at 8½ o'clock, and take the steamboat at Vanderbilt's Landing at 11 o'clock. The tents will be struck at 9½ o'clock A. M.

The Colonel takes this occasion to thank both officers and men for their willing and cheerful obedience to the regulations of the Camp, and to express his satisfaction at the performance of duty, done in a spirit reflecting the highest honor upon the corps.

By Order of
COL. MARSHALL LEFFERTS.
J. HENRY LIEBENAU, Adjutant.

THE CHICAGO ZOUAVES.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR RECEPTION AND ENTERTAINMENT.

The military sensation of to-day, next to the return of the Seventh Regiment, will be the reception of the Chicago Zouaves. The Sixth Regiment will entertain them at the Astor House, and probably afford them an opportunity of viewing the return of the Seventh. They will give an exhibition drill in the Park during the afternoon, and in the evening will visit Laura Keene's Theatre, upon invitation of Mr JEFFERSON, to witness the burlesque of the "Tycoon."

Commencement of the Normal Schools.

AWARD OF DIPLOMAS—ADDRESSES BY JAMES W. GERARD, ESQ., AND REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH—LIST OF GRADUATES.

The Annual Commencement of the Male and Female Normal Schools of the City of New-York, was held last evening at the Academy of Music, and a larger audience, or one more truly representing the beauty, worth, virtue and intelligence of the City, we venture to say, was never collected within its walls. The pupils of the Female School, to the number of 300 and over, occupied seats upon the stage, and were all dressed in white. In front of them, and near the foot-lights, were the teachers of the schools, members of the Board of Education, and prominent citizens.

The exercises were opened by the reading of Scriptures and prayer by Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH. A song, entitled the "Angel's Serenade," was then sung by the young ladies, with the orchestral accompaniment.

Mr. JAS. W. FARR, the Chairman of the Committee on Normal Schools of the Board of Education, then stated that Mr. JAS. T. BRADY, who was announced to address the audience, was unavoidably absent on account of illness, and that his place would be filled by a gentleman well known for his efforts on behalf of education, as well as for his talents as a public speaker—JAS. W. GERARD, Esq. Mr. GERARD was rather backward in responding to the call, but when he did make his appearance, was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He said he considered that he had been made the victim of a swindle. He came there as a spectator and hearer, and not as an actor. He found that he was always called upon to supply deficiencies; if anybody was backward he was sure to be thrust forward. This being a commencement of ladies he would be expected to say something of them. His opinion of ladies, and especially of young ladies, was, that they were a great "institution." The position of woman in this country was superior to that of any country in the world. America was indeed the Heaven for women; they governed us all, and it was right that they should. The young ladies who were to graduate, then, to-night would go forth to take charge of thousands and tens of thousands of the rising generation of our City. He counseled them to be mindful of the important charge committed to their care. As the mother of the Gracchi called her children her "jewels," so might they call those thousands of children *their* jewels. The best specimens of the young women of America were the female teachers of our land; he had visited the schools of Europe from Italy to Norway, and nowhere did he find better schools, or more competent and worthy teachers than in the City of New-York. In conclusion, he charged the Board of Education and the school officers of the City to be liberal to their teachers, to pay them well, and above all to encourage them in their labors by acts and words of kindness.

The exercises of the evening were then continued, according to the following programme:

Music, "White Mountain Echoes"......Dodworth.
Composition, "Comfort"......Catharine F. Mahon.
Trio, "Lift thine Eyes," from "Elijah"......Martha A. Smith, Emily Hinton, Charlotte Hutchings.
Composition, "What is Life"......Emma Hill.
Music, March from "Lurline"......W. V. Wallace.
Composition, "The Pleasures of a Newspaper," Anna M. Murray.
Chorus, "Waking of the Birds."
Composition, "Ponce de Leon"......Sarah A. Cole.
Music,
Selections from "Barber of Seville"......Rossini.
Presentation of Diplomas on behalf of the Executive Committee on Normal Schools, by the Chairman, James W. Farr.
Presentation of State Certificates, by the City Superintendent, S. S. Randall.
Address to the Graduates.
Graduates' Song.
Doxology, "Old Hundred."

Diplomas were conferred upon 166 young ladies, each one of whom, as her name was called out, walked down to the front of the stage, received her diploma from the hands of Mr. FARR, and bore off in triumph her portion of the bouquets, which were continually in showers upon the stage throughout the whole ceremony.

Five graduates of the male Normal School also received diplomas.

The State certificates were conferred by Superintendent RANDALL upon eleven of the female graduates.

The address to the graduating class was made by Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH.

Following are the names of the graduates:

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Cavannah, E. J.
Edmonds, E. L.
Hill, Jane M.
Carey, Mary
Davis, Mary Jane
Hard, Caroline A.
Hunter, E. J.
Carey, Amelia
Howe, Harriet F.
Chrystie, M. J.
Edmonds, Eva C.
Barrett, M. A.
Finch, Carrie L.
Linebeck, Amelia
Hoffman, Annie M.
Scarlett, Julia M.
DeGraw, Mary F.
Scott, Mary C.
Norman, Jos. M.
Lenox, Susanna
Birdsall, P. A.
Fisher, Anna C.
Stuyvesant, J. E.
Coley, Sarah E.
Botts, Cath. M.
Hicks, Theresa
Lewis, Mary C.
Sutton, Ad. V.
McGill, Mary E.
McLean, Ellen
McKee, Mary E.
Wixon, Anas. H.
Gaunt, Mary A.
Orrell, Louisa J.
Scudder, Annie,
Geddis, Sarah A.
McGowan, Jean.
Sproull, Emeline
Taylor, Mary A.
White, Jane
Whelan, Mary C.
Tinkham, Har. P.
Connolly, Win.
Field, Arabella
Morrison, Fan E.
Clark, Marian W.
Chapin, Elizabeth
Hassard, Cath.
Bell, Helen
O'Brien, Kate E.
Wilson, Cath. A.
Williams, Isabella
Wilson, Sarah C.
Walsh, Margaret
Hoogland, Matilda
Gibbons, M. T.
Hill, Emma
Ryno, Sarah
Smith, Mary A.
Hardy, Adelaide
Traphagen, A.
Cornell, E. E.
Hope, J. L.
McInroy, Jane T.
Smith, Cath. L.
Lent, Elma
Howland, E.
O'Connor, Mary
Gellan, Barbara
Smith, Martha A.
Murray, Anna M.
Smith, E. M.
Bertine, Sarah E.
Fairchild, Mary J.
Saltonstall, H. B.
Wilson, Eliz. D.
Geary, Anna E.
Wharam, Emily
Jackson, Emily B.
Walsh, Margaret J.
Pearson, Juliet
McHugh, Eliz.
McHugh, Kate
Combs, Maria E.
Patterson, Marg.
McKenna, Mary F.
Reins, Sara
Blake, Elizabeth
Smith, Marg. A.
McDermott, M. J.
Buckelew, Deziah
Jackson, Sarah E.
Requa, Fanny L.
Cole, Sarah A.
Stevens, Mary V.
Allen, Almina S.
Craft, Amelia
Dunn, Sarah E.S.
Gormley, Jane A.
Johnson, Mil. L.
Lapham, Chloe A.
Updike, Maria J.
Adams, Jane R.
Finegan, Ellen
Tapsen, Han. E.
Scudder, Lizzie B.
Sill, Hannah A.
Vreeland, Emma
Agar, Laura E.
Bucklin, Mary E.
Cartwright, S. A.
Leuba, Mary A.
Vermilyea, C. A.
Carpenter, S. C.
La Petite Sarah F.
Smith, Mary E.
Buckbee, Cath. A.
Hanaway, E. S.
Moore, Mary A.
Moore, Sarah L.
Anderson, Mary J.
Farmer, Mary J.
Peak, Harriet H.
Willis, Mary E.
Root, Mary A.
McLaughlin, Eliza
Gordon, Sarah M.
Mayhew, S. M.
McEntee, Mary A.
Conklin, Phebe
Garthwait, J. A.
Bildersee, Louisa
McConnellogue, S.
Vesey, Matilda
Elliott, Hollen E.
Jackson, Lizzie A.
Adair, Jane
Hutchings, Char.
Kyle, Louisa
Emmons, Joanna
Radan, Kate
Cook, Julia A.
Egbert, Henrietta
Bruens, Jennie E.
Ritchie, Kate F.
Smith, Elizabeth
Wicks, Emma N.
Armstrong, B. T.
McGuire, Annie E.
O'Brien, Theresa
Seaman, Mary V.
Swinson, Eliza J.
Dame, Matilda L.
Lockwood, A. B.
O'Donnell, M. J.
VanAkin, Georg.
Ryan, Mary A.
Murray, Louisa S.
Mahon, Cath. F.
McKenzie, M. V.
Harriott, Mary E.
Annaway, A. W.
Harriott, Georg.
Crouchley, S. E.
Burrell, Francis J.
Payne, Sarah L.

MALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Arch. Erskine, Jas. F. Gilchrist, John McCullough, Alexander B. Stratton, James R. Pettigrew.

Young Men's Democratic Union Club.

This Club held a regular meeting last night at their head-quarters in Union-square, Mr. D. S. CODDINGTON, Vice-President, in the Chair. At the last meeting, (twenty-four members only being present,) after a long and exciting discussion, the Club passed resolutions indorsing DOUGLAS and JOHNSON as their Presidential candidates, by a vote of 15 to 9. This course was exceedingly unsatisfactory to the members of the Club holding positions under the General Government, who were in the minority, and who recognized a Mr. HARRISON as their leader.

Last evening the tables were turned and Mr. HARRISON, leading a majority (of office-holders,) as soon as possible, offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that in the exigency of the present time it is the duty of the Club to take a decided stand for the union of the party as of much greater importance than all local or personal consideration, and recommend a Union Democratic Electoral ticket, such electors to cast their votes for either BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS, whichever might receive the greater number of Electoral votes from the other States, or take measures to secure the running of only Breckinridge Electoral tickets in the Southern, and Douglas Electoral tickets in the Northern States.

Mr. FAGG, a Douglas man, opposed the passage of these resolutions, as this action would stultify the clubs for non-action, making the Club the laughing stock for the City.

A Mr. VANRANST, from a casual observation of the room, was of the opinion that he was being elbowed in the ribs by old fossils and weeds. Why were they not here at the last meeting; they had not then been ordered out by their masters. He opposed the resolutions offered.

After other speeches and explanation, the Harrison Union Electoral Ticket was adopted by a vote of 27 to 5.

The Club then passed a resolution deferring the further participation of the Club in the campaign until after the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, and adjourned.

Police Reports.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY AGAINST THE NOTORIOUS ENRIGHT.

John E. Enright, the ticket swindler, was yesterday arrested by Officer Dougherty, of the Lower Police Court, charged with robbing John McQualken, a resident of Richmond, Va., of $105. It appears that McQualken arrived in the City on Thursday afternoon, and was met on the pier by a man who inquired if he wanted a boarding-house. On giving a reply in the affirmative, he was conducted to Enright's place, No. 117 Cedar-street, and gave his baggage in charge of the bartender; but after being at the house a few minutes he became satisfied that it was not a proper place for him, and asked for the return of the baggage. Enright told him that the baggage would not be given up until he had paid his bill, and demanded $1. McQualken having had nothing in the house, refused to pay the demand, whereupon, as alleged, the barkeeper, by order of Enright, seized him and robbed him of $1 05, after which his carpet bag was given to him, and he was hustled into the street. Qualken, subsequently, appeared before Justice Welsh, and preferred a charge of robbery against Enright, and Ryan the barkeeper, and both were arrested and locked up in the Toombs to await trial. The complainant was sent to the House of Detention to answer his presence in Court as a witness when wanted.

A TICKET-SWINDLING OPERATION.

Geo. L. Ward, the notorious ticket operator, whose arrest has been so often noted, was arrested by Captain Hartt, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, charged with defrauding Wm. Stotz, a man who recently arrived from Pennsylvania, out of about $10 by overcharging him in the sale of a ticket. Mr. Stotz, who intends visiting Europe, was induced to go to an office in Liberty-street, where a man about 50 years of age for $27 sold him a ticket good for a steerage passage in the packet ship *Manhattan*, about to sail for Liverpool. Stotz subsequently ascertained that the regular price of such tickets to Liverpool was $18 only, instead of $27, and the complaint also was that Ward, whose name was signed to the ticket, had no authority whatever from the agents of the ship *Manhattan* to sell tickets for said ship. Ward was taken before Justice WELSH and held for examination. The man who sold the ticket to Stots is said to be John Gilbert, formerly the financial manager of Frank Fowler, now serving out a term in Sing Sing prison.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Andrew Smith, a member of Assembly in the last Legislature, from the Eleventh Ward of this City, was arrested by Sergeant Weith, of the Seventeenth Ward, on a charge of forgery preferred against him by Ex-Almshouse Governor Anthony Dugro. It is charged that the accused was indebted to Jacob Miller and Isaac Shauman for rent to the amount of $1,200, and Mr. Dugro had made himself responsible for the payment of the demand. Smith drew his note for $650, which his creditors declined to accept without some responsible man as indorser. This Smith said would be an easy matter, and subsequently he returned the note with the indorsement of Excise Commissioner John Kerr, doing business at No. 51 Leonard-street. The gentlemen to whom Smith was indebted, being satisfied with the indorsement, received the note, but, much to their surprise, subsequently learned that the name of Mr. Kerr was a forgery. Ex-Governor Dugro, being the party suffering by the forgery, made the complaint against Smith. The accused was taken before Justice WELSH, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer before the Court of Sessions.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

A butcher, giving his name as Rollo Moore, was arrested for passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Pittsfield Bank, of Pittsfield, Mass., to Joseph Polly, of No. 2 South William-street, in payment for a glass of liquor. Moore received his change, and an hour later returned and bought some more rum, for which he offered another of the counterfeit notes in payment. This time, however, he was arrested, and subsequently arraigned before Justice WELSH, who held him for examination.

A POLICEMAN ARRESTED FOR DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Christopher Hogan, a Policeman of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, was arrested on Friday, charged with disorderly conduct in cutting off the gas, and committing other acts of rowdyism at a house of ill-fame in Crosby-street. He was brought before Justice BRENNAN, and held to bail in $300 to keep the peace towards the proprietress of the house for six months.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

George Kerr, a commission merchant, doing business in Jersey City, was yesterday arrested, charged with having, by false pretences, defrauded Gould & Son, of No. 156 William-street, out of stair rods to the value of $94 36 by presenting an order purporting to be signed by J. & C. Berrian, who had not signed it. He was locked up by Justice WELSH to answer.

ARREST OF WILLIAMS.

John Williams, the man who stabbed his wife on Thursday night with a large carving knife, was arrested yesterday and locked up. Mrs. Williams is still alive, but is not expected to recover.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.

The dead body of a female infant was found in the sink of premises No. 242 East Fourteenth-street, which the scavengers were cleaning at the time. The remains were taken to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, where Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest. A *post-mortem* examination showed that deceased had been born alive. A small cord had been tied about the child's neck, which produced strangulation. The Coroner was unable to procure testimony to show who were the parents of the child, or who first suffocated and then threw the body into the sink. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from suffocation by being placed in a sink by some person or persons to them unknown.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.

Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest on Friday, upon the body of an unknown man, about 40 years of age, found drowned in the dock foot of Gouverneur-street. Deceased had dark hair and heavy whiskers, and was dressed in a check coat, black cloth pants, check shirt and vest. The body had been in the water about six weeks.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

PATRICK MCGUIRE, a laborer, was instantly killed on Friday afternoon, while engaged in hoisting stones with a derrick in Fifty-sixth-street, near Tenth-avenue, the derrick having fallen upon him. An inquest will be held to-day.

BODIES RECOVERED.

The bodies of two of the four children drowned at Fort Washington have been recovered. The inquest will be held to-day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

NEW REPUBLICAN CLUB.—The Republicans of the Assembly District, composed of the Fourth and Tenth Wards, held a meeting on Thursday evening, when it was resolved to organize a Lincoln and Hamlin Club for that District. A public meeting will be held next week to elect officers and perfect the organization, at which time also several distinguished advocates of Republican principles will make addresses.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—At about 9 o'clock, yesterday, three thieves entered the house of Rev. W. S. STUDLEY, corner of Fifth and South Fifth streets, and were in the act of searching for valuables, when their presence was discovered by the inmates. An alarm was at once given, and after a sharp chase two of the three were arrested by the police. They gave their names as GEORGE HARRIS and JOHN WILSON.

WILLIAMSBURGH DISPENSARY.—During the last month there were treated in this institution, 449 patients, of which 156 were males and 293 females. 269 were natives of the United States. The patients were treated for the following diseases: Injuries, 20; nervous diseases, 11; of skin, 53; of head, 13; of abdomen, 18; eye and ear, 9; fevers, 11; heart, lungs, &c., 29; minor surgery, 44; rheumatism, 9; abscess, 8; and 154 were vaccinated. 593 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

ITEMS.—An elderly woman, named WYNNE, residing at No. 241 South Fourth-street, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Coroner MURPHY will hold an inquest to-day.... The alarm of fire Thursday evening was caused by sparks setting fire to the roof of BURDON's Foundry, in Adams-street. There was another alarm during the same evening, caused by the curtains taking fire in the store of GEORGE SCHOLES, on Myrtle-avenue. Damage trifling in both cases.... A man, who gives his name as OTTO GEBHARD, and who says he resides at No. 138 Mott-street, New-York, was arrested yesterday in the Sixth Precinct, on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of billiard-balls, valued at $500, which were found in his possession. He was held for examination.... JAMES CROSS, *alias* Chickey, was arrested in the Third Precinct yesterday, on a charge of forgery. He obtained goods, it is alleged, from several stores, on forged orders. He was committed for examination.... A pickpocket, named JOHN EDWARDS, was arrested yesterday in the Sixth Precinct, for stealing $75 from a man at Myrtle-avenue Park. The accused was committed for trial.

The Macedonian.

The United States corvette *Macedonian*, which has just returned to Portsmouth, N. H., from the Mediterranean, was to haul off the Navy-yard yesterday, where, at a general quarters, the authorities were to inspect the crew. The particulars of the *Macedonian's* cruise have appeared from time to time in the public journals. She sailed from the United States about two years since, to serve under the Commodore of the steam-frigate *Wabash*, then flag-ship in "the Straits," and has since, as we stated a few days ago, touched at all the ports of Southern Europe to represent our navy. She returns in good condition, her crew being generally healthy and efficient. The Commodore's dispatches were sent by express to Washington, from Portsmouth, on Tuesday evening; and when the accounts of the ship's company return authenticated by the Secretary of the Navy the men will be paid off and discharged, those deserving certificates of good conduct receiving them.

The marine guard is to remain on board for the present. In a few days it will be transferred to the barracks, the commandant of which will give furlough to the deserving soldiers. The sum required to pay off the officers and crew is about $50,000. As steamers are chiefly in demand now in the navy, the *Macedonian* will probably be stripped, housed and put in ordinary. The officers of the *Macedonian* say that our citizens in Southern Europe complain loudly of the inefficient state of the Mediterranean fleet. The *Richmond* and *Pawnee* will soon be dispatched to reinforce it.

Agreeably to instructions from the authorities, the United States vessel *Varina* was yesterday hauled alongside the wharf at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to be prepared for immediate service. Not having been put out of commission since her arrival at this port, she will be ready to leave early next week.

THE GREAT EASTERN INVITED TO ANNAPOLIS ROADS.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company yesterday telegraphed Mr. HENRY A. JARRETT, the manager of the receptions on board of the steamer *Great Eastern*, to know whether it was not practicable and desirable for the great steamship to pay her respects to the waters of the Chesapeake bay for the double purpose of exhibition and coaling, of which 8,000 tons is required for a voyage of the Atlantic. The semi-bituminous coal of the Cumberland regions, so peculiarly adapted to steamers, and used by the steamers of the Cunard and Collins lines, could be conveyed from Locust Point in lighters to Annapolis Roads, at a cost of about 25 cents a ton, thus effecting a saving of above $8,000 on the freight of the coal from Baltimore to New-York. Another inducement offered would be her location, which would afford the citizens of the South and Southwest an opportunity to visit and inspect her 300, 400 and 500 miles nearer their homes than New-York. In case the offer should be accepted by the Great Eastern Company, it is well known that there is ample water in the Chesapeake and at Annapolis Roads; while the facilities that would be afforded by the railroads leading into Baltimore, and other transportation agencies, would afford a sight of the marine wonder to the curious of the States of Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Ohio, and further south and southwest. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have not as yet learned the determination of the directors of the Great Eastern Company, but hope in a few days to be able to announce that the *Great Eastern* is coming South to give exhibitions.—*Baltimore Sun, July 11.*

J. O. Wilson, editor of the Albion *Republican*, the Soft Democratic organ of Orleans County, has been removed from the Albion Post-office, and Harvey Goodrich, an unflinching Hard, has been appointed in his place.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S SAFES NEVER FAIL!

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: We have just recovered the Herring's Patent Champion Safe from the ruins of the West Washington Market fire, which occurred last night, and are pleased to inform you that our books, papers, and about six hundred dollars in money, which it contained, were found in perfect order. As soon as we get a new location, we will call and select another of larger size.

J. & W. R. EADIE.

ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: The Herring's Patent Champion Safe I purchased from you a few weeks since was most severely tested in the great fire last night, that destroyed the West Washington Market; and I am pleased to say did its duty and sustained the character of your celebrated Safe.

On taking it from the ruins this morning, and opening it, I found my books and papers, and about five hundred dollars, mostly in bank-bills, perfectly safe and uninjured, and shall want another Safe as soon as I am again located.

HENRY BRINKER.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, the most perfect and reliable security from fire ever known, can be purchased in this City only at No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street.

$1,000 REWARD is offered to any person who will show that a Herring's Patent Safe has ever failed to preserve its contents in any accidental fire.

[Advertisement.]

THE FIRE AT WEST WASHINGTON MARKET.—NEW-YORK TIMES: We desire, through the medium of your paper, to state to the public that we were not burned out by the late fire in West Washington Market, as reported by some of the morning papers of the 12th and 13th, but are doing business at the old place as usual, where all consignments will be thankfully received and returns promptly made.

McPHERSON, EGE & OTIS,
Commission Dealers,
Nos. 168, 169, 170, 176 and 177 West Washington Market, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

REYNARD & CO.,
PATENT HOUSEKEEPER'S RIFLE,
INFALLIBLE INSECT POWDER,
and VERMIN DESTROYER.

The only truly reliable article to exterminate Bedbugs, Croton-Bugs, Moths, Garden Insects, Rats and Mice. Principal Dépôt, No. 167 Broadway. Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

TO PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY.—Ladies, if you wish to get a handsome Linen Gaiter for 10s., also a fine House Slipper for 88 cents, go to CAHILL & WOODS, No. 627 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets. Gentlemen, if you like to obtain a beautiful fitting Boot or Shoe, and a durable one, call at the above-named establishment, where the largest and most extensive assortment is always on hand, at low prices.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at
BRADY'S GALLERY,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas, Gas fixtures, from our factory, in great variety of patterns, will be out in a few days for the Fall trade. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

WARNER, PECK & CO.

[Advertisement.]

When you feel dull, languid and unusually depressed in spirits, take HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and you will receive immediate relief. They remove the causes of indigestion, correct bile, and give tone and energy to the general system.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, and in fair demand; sales 1,300 bbls., at $4 25 for sour, $4 87½@$5 for extra Wisconsin; $5@$5 25 for extra Indiana and Ohio; $5 50@$6 for double extras. WHEAT—No. 2 Spring in good demand and advanced 2½c. since last sale. Other varieties quiet; sales 16,000 bush. No. 2 Spring, at $1 15. CORN dull and unchanged: sales 4,000 bush. Illinois, at 52½c., but holders ask 53c. OATS unsettled; sales 3,000 bush. Canadian, at 33½c. WHISKY steady; sales 100 bbls. at 19½c.@20c. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bush. Wheat, 66,000 bush. Corn, 12,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—30,000 bush. Wheat, 84,000 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged, at $5 25@$5 50 for Common to Extra State. WHEAT scarce and market very firm; sales 40,000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 22. CORN held at 55c., without sales; 4,000 bush. Canadian at 34½c., afloat, to arrive soon. BARLEY scarce and nominal. RYE in limited demand; sales 1,000 bush. Canadian at 73c., afloat. CANAL FREIGHTS steady at 26c. on Flour; 8c. on Wheat; 7½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—15,800 bush. Wheat; 60,200 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,300 bbls. Flour; 16,200 bush. Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 13.

COTTON dull. Sales to-day 100 bales. Sales of the week 3,550 bales. Exports of the week 8,750 bales. Increased receipts of this port 460,500 bales; ditto at all the ports, 805,750 bales. Stock in port, 42,000 bales. SUGAR firm; fair to fully fair 7½c.@8c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine $5 50@$5 75. PORK firm; Mess held at $20 50@$21. COFFEE firm; prime 13¾c.@14¼c.; sales of the week, 14,000 bags; stock in port, 1,000 bags, against 29,000 bags the same time last year. FREIGHTS and EXCHANGE unaltered.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 13.

FLOUR active. WHEAT steady; $1 07@$1 08 for No. 2, in store. CORN steady; sales 56,000 bushels, at 44c.@44½c., in store. OATS dull, at 26c. Receipts 500 bbls. Flour, 11,500 bushels Wheat, 129,000 bushels Corn. Shipments 200 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 93,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS firm; 6½c.@7c. on Corn to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York 1¼ ℘ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 13.

FLOUR dull but steady. Howard-street $5 37½; City Mills $5 25. WHEAT quiet at $5@$5 25 for red; and $5 30@$5 50 for white. CORN dull; yellow, 64c.@65c.; white 73c.@74c. PROVISIONS active and firm; Mess Pork $19 25. LARD, 13c. WHISKY 20½c. for Ohio and City.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 13.

FLOUR dull at $5 25@$5 50 for superfine. WHEAT quiet; red, $1 25@$1 33. CORN unchanged. PRIME PORK $15 50. BACON advanced 14c. LARD 13½c.@13¾c. WHISKY scarce at 21½c.@22c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 13.

FLOUR—Prices irregular. WHEAT unsettled. WHISKY steady at 17c. MESS PORK in good demand at $19 75. BACON improved. Money Market unaltered.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..........3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail..........5½ P. M.
Western Mail, viâ Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....6 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..........4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland viâ St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, viâ Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland viâ St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph's on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Adriatic* will close on Saturday, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

The mails for Havana by the *Quaker City* will close on Monday, July 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Bavaria* will close on Monday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Adriatic	July 14	New-York	Havre
Teutonia	July 14	New-York	Hamburg
Bavaria	July 16	New-York	Hamburg
Persia	July 18	New-York	Liverpool
Etna	July 19	New-York	Liverpool
Golden Fleece	July 19	New-York	Galway
Fulton	July 21	New-York	Havre
Arabia	July 25	Boston	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	July 28	New-York	Havre
Saxonia	Aug. 1	New-York	Hamburg
Africa	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Jura	Aug. 2	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Aug. 4	New-York	Bremen
Canada	Aug. 8	Boston	Liverpool
Illinois	Aug. 11	New-York	Southa'tn
Asia	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Arago	Aug. 18	New-York	Southamp'tn

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Vanderbilt	July 4	Southampt'n	New-York
Bavaria	July 4	Southampt'n	New-York
City of Baltimore	July 4	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	July 4	Liverpool	Quebec
Africa	July 7	Liverpool	New-York
Jura	July 10	Liverpool	New-York
Vigo	July 11	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	July 11	Southampt'n	New-York
North Briton	July 11	Liverpool	Quebec
Canada	July 14	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	July 18	Southampt'n	New-York
Bohemian	July 18	Liverpool	Quebec
Illinois	July 18	Southampt'n	New-York
Asia	July 21	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	July 24	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	July 25	Southampt'n	New-York
Europa	July 28	Liverpool	Boston
Adriatic	Aug. 1	Southampt'n	New-York
Persia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hammonia	Aug. 4	Southampt'n	New-York

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Philadelphia	July 17	New-York	Havana
De Soto	July 27	New-York	Havana

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
———	July 21	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans and Havana—Chas. Sauer, Miss Richards, Louis C. Blanc, L. Lamaniere, Mrs. Braulatore, 2 daughters and infant; Capt. D. H. Hood, lady and child; W. R. Knight, J. G. Gernon, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. A. Winkleman, 2 infants and servant; T. T. Cobry, Louis Moses, Mrs. Hillman and child, W. W. Sebye, F. G. Kidder, W. H. Gocat, H. P. Adams, W. Raffaell, F. de Camino, J. A. Labeiche, D. Dominguez, Mrs. K. Stewart, and 56 in steerage.

In schr. River Queen, from Lavacca—Mr. R. Edge.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 40 | Sun sets.... 7 31 | Moon rises 12 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 54 | Gov. Island. 4 43 | Hell Gate.... 6 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ships Tzar, Townsend, Shanghai, J. C. Jewett & Co.; Ann Eliza, (Br.,) Davison, Antwerp, Funch & Meincke; Frey, (Russ.,) Ewart, Cork, Funch & Meincke.

Barks P. C. Alexander, Colcord, Philadelphia, ———; New Light, Reynolds, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Sam Shepherd, Hamman, Sagua, J. E. Ward & Co; G. Marchand, Eshbright, Stellin and Copenhagen, W. Salem.

Brigs Santiago, (Brem.,) Elsenbrook, Port-au-Platte, Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichalt; Xenophon, Doak, Portland, H. D. Brookman & Co.; M. A. Forrest, Gillespie, Rio Grande, G. Moke & Co.; David and Caroline, (Nea.,) Cacau, Bristol, Eng., Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Schooners F. F. Randolph, Miller, Georgetown, M. T. Runyan; Typhoon, Orcutt, Elizabethport, McCready, Mott & Co.; C. Dennis, Horton, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Presto, Moss, Fernandina, C. B. Dibble & Co.; C. M. Nevius, Rawkins, Galveston, ———; D. Lisson, Reynolds, Bristol, master.

Sloop Miami, Corey, Hartford, master.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Adams, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Philadelphia, Baxter, New-Orleans July 5, and Havana 8th, with mails and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, Alexandria and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Vail, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Potomac, Watson, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Kennebec, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Southern Chief, Higgins, Liverpool May 23, with coal to H. D. Brookman & Co. Had light westerly winds and calms nearly the whole passage. May 29, lat. 48 50, lon. 9 10, saw ship Gen. Washington, bd. W. 31st ult, lat 47 00, lon. 11 10, exchanged signals with ship Duke of Wellington, bd. E. June 15, lat. 44, lon. 34, saw a comet in the N. W., with a long, bright tail. 27th, lat. 39 59, lon. 48 08, exchanged signals with ships American Eagle and Donati, of New-York, both bd. E.

Ship Daniel Webster, Spencer, London, and passed the Lizard June 4, with mdse. and 95 passengers to E. E. Morgan. June 17, Martin Tensin, seaman, was lost overboard. Had light winds throughout the passage.

Ship Messenger, Manton, Havana July 4, with sugar, &c., to master. Anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Frederick Eugene, (of Rockland,) Ochorn, Richmond, 7 ds., with coal, bd. to Catskill.

Brig E. P. Swett, Jewett, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with molasses to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Independence, (Br.,) McAlmon, Hillsboro, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Cygnet, (Br.,) Barnes, Hillsboro, N. S., 12 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Adeline Townsend, Townsend, Charleston 6 ds., with naval stores to M. T. Runyon.

Schr. M. Birdsall, Soper, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Susan, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. River Queen, (of North Kingston, R. I.,) Cole, Lavacca 22 ds., with cotton, &c., to Crocker, Wood & Co.

Schr. Susan, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Henry Livingston, (Br.,) Mundy, Muncton, N. B., 12 ds., with stone to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Eliza Frances, Bogart, Port Ewen, with coal for Salem.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Ryder, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Wenthworth, (Br.,) Davidson, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Schr. Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Flewelling, St. John, N. B., with laths to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Gallego, Smith, Richmond, 5 ds., with flour, &c., to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr J. M. Holmes, Brewster, Mobile 19 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. Electric Light, Hume, Fajardo, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Pace, Washington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell & Co.

Schr. Laguna, Rawley, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.
Schr. S. Hickman, Truitt, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.
Schr. Golden Eagle, Kelsey, Boston 3 ds.
Schr. Lady Adams, Smith, Somerset 2 ds.
Schr. Frances Ellen, Hunt, Rondout, coal, for Boston.
Schr. Maria Campbell, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.
Schr. Prowess, Hulse, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.
Schr. Orin Cowl, Smith Rockland, 4 ds., with lime.

WIND—During the day, from N. N. W. to S. E.

SAILED—Ship Princeton, for Liverpool.

Below.

Ship Resolute, from Liverpool.

Barks Jane Daggett, from Glasgow; Nederland, from Rotterdam.—(All three by pilot-boat M. H. Grinnell, No. 1.)

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, July 13, sunset.—No vessels in sight bound in. Wind light from S. E. Weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, June 13, sunset.—The ship Messenger (in tow of the Foulks) and a brig are coming in past the Hook. Wind light, S. Weather clear.

SAVANNAH, July 13.—The U. S. M. steamship Florida, from New-York, arr. at her wharf at 12:30 Friday noon.

BOSTON, July 13.—Arr. steamer Kensington, Baker, Philadelphia. Below—Barks Mattie, Metcalf, Havana; T. G. Bunker, Apalachicola; Nueces, Galveston; brigs Candace, Jacmel; J. West, Jacksonville; Matron, Havana.

Spoken, &c.

Breeze—brig, of and from Philadelphia for Galveston, July 2, off Key West.

Miscellaneous.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The ship Renown, of Boston, from Hong Kong, arr. the 4th inst., with both pumps going, having sprung aleak May 11. With the assistance of the Chinese passengers they were able to bring the ship to port. A steam pump was used until the 15th to keep her free, when she was towed to Mare Island, and there docked. A bad leak was found in the garboard, and the seams slack. A portion of the cargo is badly damaged.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA—Arr. 7th, steamer Isabel, Rollins, Charleston; brig West Indian, Thompson, New-Orleans. Sld. 6th, bark Express, Sandberry, New-York; Hesper, Cook, Falmouth; J. J. Cobb, Spalding, Matanzas; schr. Mobile, Hawes, New-York; 7th, bark Mary Stetson, Perry, Boston; brig J. W. Houston, Russell, Cardenas. Cld 7th, brigs L. P. Snow, Smith, Sagua; Heying, Ladd, Falmouth; 6th, bark Zedoa, Fowler, Remedios and Boston.

CARDENAS—Sld. 5th, brig G. F. Williams, Ford, New-Bedford. Cld. 5th, bark Ocean Home, Crockett, New-York; schr. Adela, Hay, do.

MATANZAS—Arr. 4th, J. R. Curtis, Haley, Havana.

TRINIDAD—Arr. 1st, bark Franklin, Mitchell, Boston; Ocean Favorite, Norris, New-York; C. T. O'Brien, Ames, do.; schrs. Elizabeth, Thorndike, do.; Eveline Butler, Aspinwall.